MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

11 JUNE 1985

Lebanon

Hijacking — A spokesman for the "suicide Imam al-Sadr, the Imam 'Ali forces," in a phone call to Voice of Lebanon radio claimed responsibility for the hijacking of a Jordanian Alia aircraft from Beirut International Airport 11 June. The group demanded that the Palestinians leave the Beirut camps in exchange for the release of the airplane passengers and "condemned the collusion" between PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and Jordan's King Husayn. The spokesman also affirmed that "no one had been hit" during shooting aboard the plane when it landed at Larnaca Airport before taking off for Tunis, the radio added.

Hostages — An army of southern Lebanon (ASL) command spokesman in a 7 June statement carried by the Marj 'Uyun Voice of Hope radio asserted that a Finnish UNIFIL contingent attacked an ASL position in Qantarah, captured ASL soldiers, disarmed them, and "handed them over to the Amal movement." The statement acknowledged that in reciprocation the ASL arrested Finnish soldiers to be released in exchange for the ASL hostages. Israeli Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin, in a 9 June press conference broadcast by IDF radio, maintained that a UNIFIL unit "prompted either by a local initiative or by instructions from higher up, disarmed an ASL unit" and left them to face "hostile groups," but that UNIFIL forces did not disarm the hostile groups as well. Rabin added that Israel cannot accept UNIFIL's "discrimination in favor of one militia over another." Contending that the Finns acted "neutrally," Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen in a Helsinki radio report declared that Rabin's "accusation" was "extremely astonishing" and "weakens the credibility of the Israeli Government." The radio also reported that the Finnish Government holds the United Nations responsible for the safety of the peacekeeping troops. In negotiation efforts, ASL leader General Antoine Lahd ordered the release of four UNIFIL officers on 8 June as a "good-will gesture," according to Jerusalem radio, but Amal leader Nabih Birri the same day rejected releasing the ASL hostages until the Israelis release "all remaining prisoners" in 'Atlit, and until Israel and "its followers" withdraw from the entire Jazzin area handing it over to the Lebanese Army, Beirut radio disclosed. Responding to these demands on 9 June, Rabin asserted that Israel will not release Shi'ite detainees in Israel as part of any resolution of the affair, observing that the dispute should be settled among UNIFIL, the ASL, and possibly Amal, Jerusalem radio stated. General Lahd in a 9 June press conference cited by Marj 'Uyun Voice of Hope radio said that he agreed to the UNIFIL commander's investigating the situation.

IDF Role — A Lebanese military spokesman denied Israeli statements that Israel completed its withdrawal from southern Lebanon and asserted that Israeli forces occupy a part of the south and western Al-Biqa', Voice of Lebanon radio revealed on 10 June. According to a Jerusalem radio report that day, the IDF had completed its evacuation via Metulla, but military advisers and liaison officers will continue to assist the ASL. However, Israeli units returned to the security strip with helicopter back-up on 10 June in search of those responsible for a katyusha attack on Galilee that morning, the radio revealed. Two groups claimed responsibility for the attack: the Palestinian Popular Struggle Front cited by Voice of Lebanon radio, and a group of "Lebanese national resistance fighters calling itself the Border Strip Forces" according to Beirut radio. In a Lebanese National Resistance Front communique carried by the radio, the Lebanese national liberation movement, representing a national, pan-Arab determination, promised to confront the enemy following its withdrawal to achieve a victory through a "sea of blood and under a horizon burning with fire."

Arab League Emergency Session

At the end of a 2-day emergency session in Tunis at the Foreign Ministry level, held at the invitation of the PLO to discuss the "massacres" at the Palestinian camps near Beirut, the Arab League Council called for an "immediate and comprehensive cease-fire," as well as the immediate withdrawal of the siege forces from the area around the camps, the release of all "detainees," and "a commitment to respect the principles of Arab values," KUNA reported on 9 June. The council appealed to the Lebanese authorities to "cooperate and coordinate with the PLO" in matters concerning Palestinian safety, while stressing its commitment to Lebanon's "independence, unity, and sovereignty," KUNA added, noting that the council had commissioned Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi to contact the parties involved to secure a cease-fire and disengagement of the fighting elements.

Lebanon's Karami explained in a statement reported by Beirut radio on 9 June that Lebanon did not attend the council's emergency session because, although Lebanon condemns what is happening in the camps, it cannot allow any "unauthorized intervention" into its internal affairs. Subsequently, Lebanese Minister Nabih Birri declared that the council's emergency session was held in violation of the Arab league's principles and of Lebanon's sovereignty, and claimed that "we were going to implement" most of what is called for in the resolution, according to Beirut radio.

At the end of its session, the council decided to meet again on 24 June to hear Klibi's report on the adopted measures and to decide on a date and agenda for an emergency Arab summit which was proposed in a letter from Moroccan King Hassan II to the council and also suggested by 'Arafat in his speech to the council session reported by Sanaa Voice of Palestine on 8 June. However, in a statement cited by Damascus radio, Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' expressed the "fear" that parties "known for their capitulationist political moves" would use the summit as a cover to eliminate the Palestinians' legitimate rights.

PLO Unity

PFLP Secretary General George Habash made a statement, carried in *AL-QABAS* of 9 June, in which he rejected any meeting with 'Arafat before the abrogation of the Amman accord and denied that there will be any future meetings of Palestinian factions in Libya attended by Fatah.

Previously, during "intensive" Yemeni-Palestinian meetings in Aden, Habash and DFLP leader Nayif Hawatimah drew up an initiative to restore cohesion to the PLO ranks, a DFLP spokesman told the 9 June *JORDAN TIMES*. The initiative calls on the PLO factions to adhere to the PLO Charter and the PNC resolutions, "particularly those adopted at the 14th and 16th sessions," as well as the Aden-Algiers agreement, and it calls for greater efforts to foil the Jordan-PLO accord, the paper added.

Israeli Peace Plan

Prime Minister Shim'on Peres in his address to the Knesset on 10 June broadcast by IDF radio, focused on peace. Reviewing the Jordanian peace initiative, Peres rejected King Husayn's negotiating stages, which included an international conference, claiming it is a "plan to defeat Israel" rather than negotiate with it. Peres listed the three areas of contention between U.S. and Israeli views as the U.S.-Jordanian-Palestinian preliminary meeting, the composition of that delegation, and the U.S. arms supply to Jordan. Stressing Israeli efforts to achieve a Mideast peace by withdrawing from Lebanon and talking with Egypt, Peres described the peace with Egypt as "the brightest ray that has illuminated the Middle East in the last few years," urging that both sides prove that their peace has been successful. Peres' proposal for peace negotiations was based on the principles of direct negotiations between equals under conditions of equality without preconditions and with parties interested in peace. To achieve these aims, Peres listed five stages: continued talks among the U.S., Israeli, Jordanian, Egyptian, and Palestinian non-PLO representatives; establishing a committee to prepare a Jordanian-Palestinian-Israeli summit with U.S. participation; obtaining UN Security Council members' support for direct negotiations between a Jordan-Palestinian delegation and Israel without backing either side; selecting from the "territories" Palestinian delegates acceptable to all parties; and finally to convene a peace conference within 3 months.

Iran-Iraq

Both sides exchanged numerous claims of air and artillery attacks since 7 June. The Iraqi military communique carried by Baghdad radio 10 June acknowledged the IRNA report that Iran fired its third missile on Baghdad that day. In addition to the usual lists of targets, including the almost daily raids on Tehran cited by both sides, IRNA reported on 10 June that Iraqi Kurds captured a military base near the Turkish border, while Tehran radio disclosed an Iraqi air raid on an Iraqi Kurdish refugee camp in West Azarbayjan Province on 9 June in which "dozens" were killed or wounded. Countering Iranian claims cited by IRNA on 9 June that Iranian troops infiltrated Iraq across the Arvand River in the Zafar-2 operation and killed "over 500 Iraqi forces," an Iraqi military spokesman "strongly denied" the raid in a statement to INA, asserting that "not a single Iranian soldier attempted to cross the river." The spokesman challenged Iran to show proof of a battle.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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Jordanian Airliner Hijacked in Beirut 11 Jun

2 Americans Aboard

JN111132 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1110 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] A responsible source in the Royal Jordanian Airlines — Alia has stated that at 0920 today, while one of Alia's Boeing 727's was parked at Beirut International Airport and while passengers were boarding the plane for its regular flight No 402 from Beirut to Amman, four armed men stormed the plane and forced the captain to take off for Larnaca Airport in Cyprus. The plane has on board 65 passengers, 3 crewmen, and 6 stewards; 52 passengers did not board the plane. The plane landed at Larnaca Airport at 1036, and was refuelled under stringent security measures from the Cypriot authorities. The hijackers then forced the captain of the plane to take off at 1150 for Tunis, where the plane is expected to arrive at around 1445.

The source added that the passengers of the plane comprise 51 Lebanese, 8 Jordanians, 2 U.S. citizens, 1 Dominican, 1 Italian, 1 Brazilian, and 1 Sri Lankan. The source said that the identity of the hijackers and their demands are not yet known in view of the fact that not one of the hijackers has made demands or revealed his identity.

PETRA has learned that the Jordanian Government has been holding intensive and continuous contacts with the concerned parties and the Tunisian Government since the first moment of the hijacking in order to end this operation and secure the passengers' safety.

Group Claims Responsibility

NC110916 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0854 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] In a telephone call to us a little while ago, a spokesman, who claimed to belong to the suicide Imam al-Sadr group — the Imam 'Ali forces — has claimed the group's responsibility for the hijacking of the Jordanian airliner. The group is demanding that no Palestinians should remain in the Beirut camps, in return for the release of the passengers. The group condemned the collusion between 'Arafat and King Husayn. The spokesman pointed out that the six hijackers, under the command of Abu Zuhayr, entered the airport in a yellow Mercedes which belongs to the airport. The spokesman affirmed that an exchange of fire took place inside the airliner which is still parked at Larnaca airport, The spokesman indicated that the airliner will leave for Tunisia.

'Arafat Sends Congratulations to Al-Qadhdhafi

LD110240 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0115 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution has received a cable of congratulations on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the expulsion of the U.S. colonialist bases from the Libyan Arab soil from brother Yasir 'Arafat, in which he greeted the Libyan Arab people and the great Al-Fatih revolution on this historic victory.

Brother Yasir 'Arafat said in his cable: I send you and the Libyan Arab people the warmest greetings on this occasion which is valuable to every Arab soul, because an Arab country was able, thanks to the struggle of its sons and revolutionaries, to free the land of Arab Libya from foreign colonialism.

Brother Yasir 'Arafat added: In these historic moments, we look to your initiative to stop this hemmorrhage against our people and camps. The conspiracy continues; it has not stopped. Shipments of arms and munitions continue to arrive for the Amal movement so they can destroy more of our people and camps and in order to extract the rifle from the hands of our revolutionaries.

Brother Yasir 'Arafat expressed at the end of his cable the hope that this anniversary will be a good omen for Arab unity. The brother leader of the revolution also received a similar cable from brother Salah Khalaf, in which he included his appreciation of the brave stand of the great Al-Fatih revolution by the sons of the Palestinian Arab people in Lebanon in their heroic steadfastness against the conspiracy being implemented by the gangs and leadership of the Amal movement.

'Arafat Sends Message to PRC Leaders on Camps

JN081742 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1617 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has called on the PRC leaders to move urgently and exert efforts to stop the brutal aggressions against the Palestinian camps in Beirut, to save the wounded, and to treat the diseases the citizens are suffering from. This came in an urgent message brother leader Abu 'Ammar addressed to the PRC leaders yesterday. Brother Abu 'Ammar asked the PRC charge d'affaires in Amman to convey the message when he received him at his place of residence in Amman yesterday.

'Arafat Contacts Tanzanian President on Beirut

JN101947 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has sent a letter to Tanzanian President Julius Neyerere dealing with the Middle East situation in general and the situation in the Beirut camps in particular. The letter was delivered by Brother Sulayman al-Hirzi, Brother Abu 'Ammar's adviser on African affairs, when he met with the Tanzanian president in Dar es Salaam.

The Palestinian news agency WAFA said the Tanzanian president expressed his readiness to exert quick efforts to stop the massacres against the Palestinian camps in Beirut. The president said that, in his capacity as the current OAU chairman, he will send letters to all the Arab leaders, the five permanent UN Security Council member states, and the European states asking for intervention to stop these savage new massacres.

'Arafat: Syrian Army To Support Amal in Beirut

JN091737 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1618 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has stressed that the Syrian Army will enter Beirut and will give the Amal movement the right to control the Palestinian camps along with the so-called Salvation Front, which will attempt to play the role of policeman in the coming stage. In a statement to the Paris-based magazine *AL-YAWM AL-SABI'* published yesterday, Brother Abu 'Ammar warned against shifting the fighting in the Palestinian camps in Beirut to the other Palestinian camps in Sidon and southern Lebanon.

AL-QABAS Interviews 'Arafat on Joint Talks

GF071420 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 6 Jun 85 p 11

["Text" of interview with Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, by 'Abdallah al-'Utum in Jordan — date not given]

[Text] [Al-'Utum] Did you agree with King Husayn that the king will put foward names for the joint delegation? What steps will be taken after the delegation is formed? Will the negotiations begin in the current year?

['Arafat] There was no agreement between me and King Husayn on names. We talked about the Amman agreement and about principles on the basis that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and on the basis of what we informed his majesty the king about the decision made during a recent meeting of the Palestinian leadership in Baghdad. We informed his majesty the king of the results of the meeting which, put briefly, are that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. King Husayn defended this maxim throughout the Jordanian-U.S. talks during his meetings with U.S. President Reagan and with U.S. State Department officials. We proceed from the premise that it is the PLO alone that has the right to name its delegation in the manner it deems appropriate. So far, none of what the news agencies and the media have reported has occurred: What happened precisely is what King Husayn told the U.S. officials.

As for the steps to be taken after the formation of the joint delegation, the other part of the talks depends on two points: First, there is the Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue with the U.S. side; and second, there is the question of the international conference. With regard to the first point, talks are continuing to formulate views on the dialogue between a Jordanian-Palestinian joint delegation and a U.S. delegation. However, this is not important: What is important is the talks and the dialogue that will take place within an international framework and in which the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, as well as the parties to the conflict, including the PLO, will take part.

Regarding the second point, it is still under discussion, for this is what the U.S. Government requested. To be precise, we know that this matter is subject to U.S.-Soviet discussions. It was one of the important points discussed during the U.S.-Soviet talks in Vienna. It will also be discussed in future U.S.-Soviet talks.

Here we must emphasize the importance of the participation of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council in view of their vital interest in the Middle East. Collectively or individually, they can give guarantees for the establishment of a just, permanent, and comprehensive peace in the Middle East whereby the Palestinian people can achieve their legitimate national rights on the basis of the Fes summit resolutions and international legality.

[Al-'Utum] Is there a change in the U.S. stand toward the PLO — a change that occurred during Shultz' visit to the area during which he said that the Palestinians must be represented in any negotiations, and during King Husayn's vist to the United States?

['Arafat] Regrettably, the U.S. stand is still at a standstill. There are still the three well-known no's: No to the PLO, no to an independent Palestinian state, and no to an international conference. The United States has retreated a little on this stand — U.S. officials have informed King Husayn during his recent visit to the United States that they agree in principle to an international conference. This is the first step which I consider to be positive, a step forward made during King Husayn's recent visit to Washington.

[Al-'Utum] Has King Husayn spoken on behalf of the PLO during his recent trip to the United States?

['Arafat] When I led a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to China, and when King Husayn meets with Thatcher, for instance, such steps are made on the basis of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. The same thing applies to my recent visit to India when I met with Rajiv Gandhi in his capacity as chairman of the Nonaligned countries. I spoke on the basis of the joint agreement. As I have said, our agreement is a joint agreement on action, joint steps, and joint efforts so that we can together liberate our land and liberate Jerusalem, God willing.

[Al-'Utum] According to your statements and King Husayn's statements, you implicitly agree to Security Council Resolution 242. We recall here that the Zionist entity itself was established by a UN resolution. That is, your efforts in that direction are important. What have you done in this regard?

['Arafat] Our stand is clear on this matter. We say that all UN General Assembly and Security Council resolutions must be taken into consideration, including Security Council resolutions on the Palestinian question and international legality. We do not say that some resolutions should be enforced and others should not be enforced. They are indivisible. All U.S. and Israeli attempts to divide international legality notwithstanding, neither we nor world public opinion are taken in by the U.S.-Israeli trick because, as I have said, international legality is indivisible.

[Al-'Utum] How do you assess King Husayn's visit to Washington following your meeting with Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and on the basis of King Husayn's telephone call to you prior to the prime minister's return?

['Arafat] His majesty the king has reassured me that he achieved tangible progress with the U.S. Government with

regard to the U.S. "no" to the convening of an international conference — progress with regard to international efforts, including the possibility of convening an international conference. I proudly say that the king was precise, clear, and committed to putting forward a joint view on the basis of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. I highly value the king's national [watani] stand.

[Al-'Utum] The Soviet Union refuses to deal with the PLO if the PLO enters into direct negotiations with the United States or Israel — and the United States insists on direct negotiations. Does this mean that you will disregard the Soviet stand, and how can this be when you are calling for an international conference?

['Arafat] We have had many dialogues with the United States and the U.S. Government over many years. What the Soviet Union rejects is a new Camp David in any form. We also reject a new Camp David in any form. We reject a direct dialogue [as published] or direct negotiations, and we reject any solution that is not achieved through an international conference. The Soviet Union has its own view because it does not want a U.S. solution. We too. We must differentiate between a dialogue with the United States and negotiations with the United States, because the two are confused with each other. The United States knows that we have been having a dialogue with the United States on several occasions since 1981 and 1982. This is part of our policy. One should not wager on the possibility of Palestinian-Soviet differences arising on this matter, despite all that was said by some papers which tried to fish in troubled waters. I must say that the friendly Soviet Union has demonstrated its friendship during the massacres in the refugee camps that have been perpetrated and are being perpetrated by Amal and the Lebanese Army. Comrade Gorbachev has sent two messages to President al-Asad asking him to bring about a cease-fire. When the PLO, through brothers and friends, called for a Security Council meeting to discuss the massacres taking place in Beirut, the Soviet Union supported the political steps and the draft resolution adopted by the Security Council.

[Al-'Utum] Let us go back to the joint Jordanian-Palestinian moves. The Arabs are cool toward them. You especially and personally advocated the convening of the Arab League Council because the incident they are meeting to discuss, the massacres against the Palestinians, is very important. Do you have the opportunity to continue the Jordanian-Palestinian moves without arriving at its extreme extent, that is, Arab unanimity.

['Arafat] There is no Arab coolness at all. There are, however, two oppositions, one Syrian and one from the PDRY. Even the PDRY opposition is an opposition in form and not in content. I have discarded the Arab unanimity claim from my calculations because I call it the unanimity of paralysis. It is a unanimity which has prevented action so far, within the serious circumstances which the Arab nation is going through, and the massacres to which the Palestinian people are subjected, and the conspiracies and massacres to which the Lebanese people are subjected, in order to divide the country along sectarian lines in order to Balkanize the region. The Arab unanimity of paralysis has so far obstructed the most important institution of the Arab League, namely the Arab summit. Furthermore, what Arab unanimity do they want? Is it the Arab unanimity which Syria wants, while its hands are covered with the blood of the Palestinian people and their camps? Or is it the unanimity within which [Syrian vice president] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam says that as Tal al-Za'tar camp required 55 days to liquidate, then let the liquidation of Burj al-Barajinah, Sabra, and Shatila camps take a further 60 days? It is not permissible to give an Arab country the role of opponent and arbitrator at the same time. For this reason, Arab unanimity is rejected in the Palestinian view if it stems from such viewpoints.

[Al-'Utum] Did you draw up the primary principles of the confederation with Jordan with King Husayn, and before discussions began with the United States? Second, what do you think of Faruq Qaddumi's statements in which he rejects the confederation with Jordan if Jordan undertakes negotiations with the United States?

['Arafat] First, Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi] has not rejected the confederation, since it is not the right of either Abu al-Lutf or Yasir 'Arafat to reject it. The confederation is a decision by the highest Palestinian authority, through the sessions of the 16th and 17th PNC's in Algiers and Amman. As to the details of this confederation, I reject your claim that it was drawn up prior to King Husayn's visit to Washington, since this is a Jordanian-Palestinian affair and the United States or other parties have nothing to do with it. As to the details of this envisaged confederation, we have a certain view which we have presented in written form to the Jordanian brothers. They are studying this Palestinian view. They have another view, and what is required is that Jordanian-Palestinian committees at the highest level should meet so that we will arrive at an accurate agreement and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian view with regard to the Jordanian-Palestinian confederation.

[Al-'Utum] What is your evaluation of the Libyan stand? Will you receive a Libyan envoy in Amman? Moreover, what about the Iranian stand and the stand of the Palestinian National Salvation Front?

['Arafat] My brother and I have constant contact with the Libyan leadership, particularly following its clear stand and its support of the PLO and the Palestinian people, and its denunciation of the conspiracy in Lebanon and the massacres taking place in the camps. I have sent special thanks to my brother, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Furthermore, we have, from the beginning of the events, refused to fall — as a Palestinian leadership — into the trap that Damascus, or rather the Syrian regime, has set in order to portray the conflict as a Shi'ite-Palestinian one. Since the first moment we said that some perverted elements in Amal, together with some Lebanese Army elements — who have not fired one shot at the Israelis so far, but on the contrary opened the way for their forces — are responsible. This army did not even defend the Presidential Palace in B'abda with one shot, when Sharon assaulted it with his fat belly. Both parts of this army, the army in the west and east Beirut, and the 6th Brigade which is allied with Amal and the 8th Brigade which is allied with the Phalangists, are the ones who besiege and attack the camps.

We rejected this claim. That is why we made contacts with Shi'ite centers in holy Najaf and Qom: We sent Ghazi al-Husayni to

the great authority, Grand Ayatollah Abu al-Qasim, and the great authorities in Qom. The important outcome of these contacts with the great authorities was represented by Montazeri's dispatch of an Iranian delegatior to Beirut, which is still there. Montazeri has denounced this plot against the Palestinian camps and the Palestinian people.

[Al-'Utum] It has been said that even Israel has condemned it.

['Arafat] Regretfully, what is going on in Lebanon is not an incidential event caused by deviant Amal and Lebanese Army elements. It is an Israeli-U.S. plot in which some Arab sides in Lebanon and the Syrian regime got involved to create sectarian entities in Lebanon as a preliminery step toward its Balkanization. This plot is part of the "Camp Murphy" agreement between the United States and Syria. What happened in Sidon and Al-Nabatiyah was not a coincidence, but an implementation of commitments between Israel and Amal. Amal was not disarmed during the Israeli invasion. Here I would like to say to my Arab nation, which was thinking that those were the ones fighting Israel: Dawud Dawud killed the Shi'ite hero, Muhammad Sa'd. He collaborated with the Israelis in killing Shaykh Muhammad Harb and Raghib Harb, a Fatah member in southern Lebanon and a Shi'ite leader of whom we are proud. When the Israelis stormed Al-Zarariyah, all knew that it was the Palestinian fighters who paid the price.

With regard to the stand of the Salvation Front, I beg them not to accept the role offered to them or imposed upon them by the Syrian regime. This role has been drawn up for them in return for an office in Damascus. They have decorated it with slogans and seated intelligence officers in it to commit crimes in the camps. This office practices a spying role, not a liberating role. It practices an oppressive role, not a national Palestinian role. This office is permitted to occasionally issue a publication in which it can modestly inveigh against the PLO strugglers.

[Al-'Utum] If Amal were to accomplish its plan against the camps, how do you envisage the Palestinian existence in Lebanon?

['Arafat] The plot has not been aimed at Burj al-Barijinah, Sabra, or Shatila. It has been aimed at the Palestinian existence in Lebanon, which takes us back to what I said previously: The plot is aimed at the Palestinian revolutionary existence, which has been extended to the Palestinian existence, as a whole, in Lebanon. To control the Palestinian gun, they must expel Palestinians from Beirut and southern Lebanon. This expulsion is part of the implementation of the second stage of the "Camp Murphy" agreement which guarantees the security of Israel's northern borders and facilitates the establishment of sectarian cantons in Lebanon. If this plot involved Palestinians, it would not succeed, because the camps represent the soul of the people and the nation.

[Al-'Utum] Will you visit Britain and France, heading a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation?

['Arafat] Not me. There is a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation going to these countries, but I will not head it.

PFLP Leader Rejects Meeting With 'Arafat

GF101510 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 9 Jun 85 p 3

[Excerpts] PFLP Secretary General George Habash has reiterated his total rejection of any meeting with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat before the abrogation of the Amman accord. He also denied any future meeting by the Palestinian revolution factions in Libya with the attendance of Fatah. Al-Qadhdhafi's call is a kind of pressure on Syria to interfere in stopping the massacres against the Palestinians in Lebanon, he said.

This came in a statement to *AL-QABAS* by George Habash at Kuwait airport after he arrived from Aden yesterday in response to an official invitation. George Habash added: there is a proposal by the Arab nationalist countries — Libya, Algeria, and the PDRY — with the Arab League's participation in supporting the Palestinians in the camps, because there are fears that fighting in Lebanon will consecrate the policy of capitulation on the Palestinian and Arab arenas. He emphasized that the nationalist Arab countries will not be satisfied with the convocation of the Arab League Council, because this meeting, if it convenes, will only benefit Syria and because the meeting will be exploited to issue capitulatory political resolutions. Then Syria will address the PDRY, Libya, and Algeria, saying: See, we rejected attending the meeting because we knew what was meant by calling for this meeting.

On Walid Junblatt's stand on Syria's role in events in the camps, the PFLP secretary general said: Junblatt is very sympathetic with the Palestinians. He implicitly supports them but he does not want to have a direct clash with Syria.

In reply to a question on Syria's stand on what is going on in the camps, the PFLP secretary general said: We have repeatedly called for a meeting with President al-Asad, but we were told that he was on vacation. All our meetings were with Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. Syria's view on what is going on in the camps is that everything is being hatched by 'Arafat to cover up the moves in the region for a capitulatory settlement. Its view is that all of us in the Palestine National Salvation Front have fallen into 'Arafat's trap. However, Syria emphasized to us that it is playing a balanced role between the Salvation Front and Amal.

PFLP's Habash Holds News Conference on Camps

LD101426 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1208 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Kuwait, 10 Jun (KUNA) — Dr George Habash, the PFLP secretary general, today reaffirmed the resolve of the revolution's detachments to protect all the refugee camps in Lebanon by all means if the Amal movement continues its current war and its insistence on withdrawing the weapons of the fighters in these camps. Dr Habash said that the Amal movement would not have waged this war which has been going on for about 1 month had it not been for the fact that it obtained Syrian approval. However he said that his Front is not aiming, in its attempt to solve the crisis, to explode the conflict with the Syrian regime because it is anxious to reinstate cohesion among the detachments of the steadfastness Syrian-Palestinian-Lebanese triangle.

At a news conference which was attended by a large number of journalists Dr Habash pointed out that the Amal movement would not have dared take such a serious decision and continue to implement it all this time without receiving the green light from Syria. He said that relations between the patriotic detachments of the Palestinian revolution and Syria are passing through a crisis, but we are dealing with this on the basis of our unwillingness to explode the situation. Despite my knowledge of the general feelings of the Arab and Palestinian masses we want to deal with this crisis on the basis of reinstating cohesion.

In reply to a question regarding relations between the Palestinian Salvation Front and Syria, Dr Habash said that all calculations which predicted that we would be the cheap card in the hands of the Syrian regime have failed and the situation on the ground proves this. The Palestinian leader expressed his pride in the steadfastness of the Palestinian fighters in the small camps which are surrounded by the forces of Amal and the 6th and 8th Brigades of the regular Lebanese Army, and said that this valiant steadfastness should not leave room for dispair or surrender.

Dr Habash said that the Amal movement has waged its current war in reply to a plan which the Palestinian National Salvation Front [PNSF] earlier submitted to Amal during a visit by a delegation from the Front to Lebanon. Dr Habash pointed out that the plan portrays how the PNSF sees the civil rights of the Palestinians in Lebanon, how the Palestinian revolution can exercise its right to fight against the Zionist enemy from the Lebanese border, and how the security of the camps can be guaranteed. He added that the PNSF did not say that it would impose this plan; it submitted the plan for discussion by Amal and the Lebanese National Democratic Front [LNDF] so that mistakes in relations between the two sides and the repetition of the errors of the previous experience relating to the Palestinian national presence in southern Lebanon can be avoided. He said that Amal's slogan that there should be no return to the fighting against the Zionist enemy from southern Lebanon except within a comprehensive Arab liberation strategy will take us back to the bitter days which we lived in prior to the launching of the Palestinian revolution — living on hopes and official Arab promises. Dr Habash pointed out that what is taking place in Beirut is a conflict between forces which participated in the victories of expelling the Marines and the abrogation of the 17 May agreement and the withdrawal of the Israelis from Lebanon,and which now want to stop at this point or be a partner to forces which want to use these victories as a launching pad for achieving more victories.

Dr Habash saluted all the detachments of the Democratic Patriotic National Front, particularly the Al-Murabitun movement, Ma'ruf Sa'd, and Walid Junblatt, and said perhaps the attitude of the detachments vis-a-vis the war of the camps is not the attitude we want but it is a general attitude that deserves thanks. He appealed to all these detachments to stand by the Palestinian people. Dr Habash expressed his belief that, in the event of Amal movement continuing and insisting on this battle this would create a real cohesion between the Palestinian National Front and the LNDF detachments. He said: We will continue to defend 12 Palestinian camps to prevent the massacre of our people. Our battle will not be lost because the Lebanese patriotic forces are in cohesion with us and this will provide new Arab dimensions.

Dr habash said that the camps war has created a genuine field unity between all rifle bearers among the Palestinian fighters irrespective of the organizations they belong to. He has ruled out the finding of any settlement to the Middle East crisis in the light of U.S. absolute support to Israel and the concessions made by the PLO.

Concerning the rejection by his front of the 11 February agreement between Jordan and PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, he said that the cause of this rejection is not only the nature, structure, and policies of the Jordanian regime toward the Palestinian problem and the Arab problem, but also the fact that the agreement constitutes an abandonment of the PLO national program which called for the return of the Palestinian people to their homeland, for their right to self-determination, and the establishment of their own independent state.

He added that the Amman agreement is a serious attempt to Arabize the Camp David treaties through Jordanian and Palestinian platforms after the Israeli invasion and the hostile forces failed to pass the second phase of the treaties through the Lebanese platform.

On relations with the Fatah movement and how the PLO will retrieve the national platform, he said: The Fatah movement led by Yasir 'Arafat and its Central Committee are not eager to ensure national unity, otherwise they would have stood with the defenders of the camps by abrogating the Amman agreement or by jumping over it instead of having it adopted by the Central Council. He added that his front and the other detachments in the PNSF will not be used as a fig leaf to cover all the aspects of the line of capitulation. Our people, he said, knew all along a march of 60 years that the U.S. road would offer it nothing but illusions.

Concerning his view of the future, he said that the trend within the PLO that is calling for a settlement is faced with two options: Either it will continue to make further concessions without retreat or it will discover its mistakes and return to the national ranks. But Dr Habash said that this return will not mean that this trend will be at the head of the national ranks or lead the march, because if this happened the result would be the continuation of all the problems that followed the evacuation of Beirut 3 years ago.

The leader of the PFLP stressed the solid relations between the detachments and the PNSF, saying that despite the deliberate and nondeliberate attempts to create contradictions between these detachments all of them stick to the political program of the front.

Dr Habash did not elaborate in a reply concerning the position of the Soviet Union on what was taking place around the Palestinian camps, but he said that the Soviet Government opposes this and has expressed its deep pain over what is going on. He has praised the position of the second in command in Iran, Ayatollah Montazeri, who condemned the fighting in Beirut.

Dr Habash called for a rapid end to the Iraq-Iran war. He said: This destructive war must end so that it becomes possible to face up to the main contradiction in the region — that is Israel.

Dr Habash voiced his thanks for the position of Kuwait which backed the struggle of the Palestinian people, saying that his talks with the amir of Kuwait and the crown prince and Kuwaiti foreign minister during his 3-day official visit made him feel that the Palestinian people could well lean on the elements of good in the Arab world and the world to continue its just struggle for their national rights and their own independent state.

Habash, Hawatimah Draft New Unity Initiative

JN090750 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 9 Jun 85 p 1

[By Hamadeh Faraneh]

[Text] Amman — Leader of two major factions in the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) have drawn up a new initiative to restore the unity of the organisation and called on all PLO factions to adhere to the PLO Charter and resolutions adopted by the Palestine National Council (PNC) as the first step towards the goal.

George Habash, leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), and Nayif Hawatimah, head of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), drew up the new initiative after intensive talks in Aden, South Yemen, which were attended by South Yemeni President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, a DFLP spokesman told the *JORDAN TIMES*.

Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, a member of the DFLP Politburo, told the *JORDAN TIMES* in a telephone interview that the Aden talks centred on means to restore the unity of the PLO, which has split into three camps. The first, the self-styled Palestinian "national salvation front" formed last March which groups the PFLP, the PFLP-General Command, Saiqa, part of the Palestine Liberation Front (PLF), the Popular Struggle Front (PSF) and rebels within the mainstream Fatah commando movement, enjoys full Syrian support. The second group consists of the DFLP and the Palestinian Communist Party (PCP), which, though based in Damascus, opted to stay away from the front but maintains their opposition to PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

The third camp is the mainstream commando group headed by Mr. 'Arafat .

Mr. 'Abd Rabbuh told the *JORDAN TIMES* Saturday that the Aden meeting stressed that there was no alternative other than total PLO unity, "away form divisions and allegiance to certain Arab countries," to support and strengthen the Palestinian struggle towards liberating the Israeli-occupied territories.

The new initiative reached by Mr. Hawatimah and Dr. Habash calls on all PLO factions to adhere to the PLO Charter and resolutions of the PNC, particularly those adopted at the 14th and 16th sessions of the Palestinian parliament-in-exile and the revival of the Aden-Algiers agreement. The agreement, reached in July 1984 between a "democratic front", which then grouped the DFLP, the PFLP, the PLF and PCP, and the Fatah leadership, was drawn up after months of painstaking negotiaitons following Mr. 'Arafat's controversial visit to Cairo and meeting with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak in December 1983.

However, Fatah and the "democratic front" have come a long way since then in following different paths. The "democratic front" stayed away from the 17th session of the PNC, which was held in Amman in last November, and also opposes the Feb. 11 agreement between Jordan and the PLO on a common political strategy towards a peaceful solution to the Palestinian problem.

Mr. 'Abd Rabbuh said Saturday the Habash-Hawatimah initiative also calls for intensified efforts on the part of the democratic front to "foil the Jordan-PLO accord."

In their meetings in Aden Mr. Hawatimah and Dr. Habash also called for efforts to end attacks on Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut by Lebanese militiamen and units of the army, Mr. 'Abd Rabbuh said.

The DFLP official said that in talks held in Damascus on a peaceful solution to the crisis, Lebanese Shi'ite Amal movement and "certain elements of the Lebanese government" rejected all formulas put forward by the Palestinian side.

"Certain circles in the Lebanese authorities and Amal seek to substitute the 1969 agreement between the PLO and the Lebanese government," he said. The 1969 Cairo agreement provides for the PLO to maintain an armed presence in Lebanon, but restricts PLO fighters to their camps.

Mr. 'Abd Rabbuh said the Amal and army attacks on the Sabra, Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah camps have resulted in a hardened Israeli stand in South Lebanon. He pointed out that the Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army (SLA) militias have tightened their hold on their last stronghold in Jazzin since the attacks began on May 19.

Mr. 'Abd Rabbuh, apparently referring to Amal and its supporters, said "some Lebanese factions have an illusion that the civil war in their country could be brought to end by eliminating the Palestinian presence and negotiating with the Phalangists."

But, he said, "the factions do not realise that the real obstacle to peace in Lebanon is the Phalangist attitude, which is supported by Israel and the U.S."

AL-DUSTUR Interviews DFLP's Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh

JN090810 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 9 Jun 85 pp 1, 18

[Interview with Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, assistant secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, DFLP, by an unidentified *AL-DUSTUR* correspondent in Tunis — date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: There have been several attempts to reach a cease-fire around the Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut. In spite of this, the fighting continues in one form or another. In your opinion, what are the reasons for the continuation of the fighting?

Answer: The Amal movement continues to reject all the plans and formulas that have been proposed to stop the fighting and lift the siege on the refugee camps. It seems that the Amal

movement's aim is first to control the Shatila camp, and then to impose its conditions on Burj al-Barajinah. Moreover, it seems that the Amal movement's leadership is being backed by several circles within the Lebanese Government that want to impose a formula that can be applied to all the refugee camps in Lebanon, and even to the Palestinian presence as a whole. Such a formula would replace the agreements signed between the PLO and Lebanon, which organize the relationship between the two sides, the rights of Palestinians in Lebanon, and the Palestinian resistance's presence in Lebanon.

Thus, the ideas and plans Nabih Birri and his leadership are trying to impose on the Palestinian destiny and presence seem to be one of the conditions of the security arrangements that are being planned, whether for southern Lebanon or for all of Lebanon.

Clearly, the camps' battles have heightened the Israeli enemy's intransigence. Yesterday, this enemy announced that it would not completely withdraw its forces from the south, but will keep a few hundred soldiers in the border strip, and that agent Lahd's forces will maintain control of Jazzin. Moreover, the Phalangists and Amin al-Jumayyil only regard the Syrian role in Lebanon, inasmuch as this role can help in the Lebanese nationalist areas and in controlling all of Lebanon.

The Israeli and official Lebanese intransigence was caused by the events that took place during the last 2 weeks against the Palestinian refugee camps.

In an another development, some sides in Lebanon seem to mistakenly believe that it is possible to close the Lebanese file by reaching an agreement with the Phalangists. They also believe that the Palestinian presence hampers such an agreement. However, facts confirm that the real obstacle hampering a solution to the Lebanese problems is the U.S.-Israeli backed Phalangist stand.

Question: Voices calling for the national unity of the PLO's ranks are being heard. Do you believe that the circumstances are conducive to that? How?

Answer: In fact, there have been encouraging signs in the form of calls for national unity and the recent stands of a number of Palestinian forces. However, we also believe that the sound approach to this is through adherence to the PLO program and PNC resolutions, especially those of the 16th PNC session, which received the unanimous support of all the factions and forces. This necessitates, among other things, holding a national dialogue in order to restore the PLO's unity in accordance with the principles stipulated by the Aden-Algiers agreement.

Israel, DFLP Said Ready To Exchange Prisoners

GF080619 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 6 Jun 85 p 22

[Dispatch by *AL-SIYASAH* bureau in Amman]

[Text] Reliable Palestinian sources have told *AL-SIYASAH* that international contacts are being held through the International Red Cross to release 1 Israeli soldier and to hand over the corpse of another soldier named Samir As'ad kept by the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine in return for 600 Palestinian detainees in the Zionist occupation's prisons. The sources told *AL-SIYASAH* that former Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky is making efforts to overcome some obstacles hindering the finalization of this exchange. They said these contacts have made tangible results and that they will be announced shortly.

Fedayeen Operations Continue in West Bank

JN071650 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian revolution forces general command has stated the following: One of our groups operating inside the occupied homeland, the main arena of conflict, used incendiary bombs to attack the headquarters of the Zionist military governor in Janin yesterday. A guard was wounded, and a number of vehicles parked in front of the building were burned. One of our brave revolutionaries hurled a grenade at a vehicle belonging to the so-called the Zionist borders guards while passing on the Dura-Hebron road yesterday. Two of the occupants were wounded. The Palestinian spokesman said that one of our brave revolutionaries carried out a similar operation on 4 June against a Zionist military vehicle while it was passing on the Yattah-Hebron Road. The driver was wounded, and the vehicle was destroyed. The spokesman said that all of our revolutionaries who carried out these operations returned safely to their bases. Our hero revolutionaries detonated a remote-controlled charge beneath a vehicle belonging to an agent of the occupation in Tammun, in the occupied West Bank. The reports said that the losses in this operation were not known because of the cordon the occupation authorities imposed around the area following the operation.

Further on Fedayeen Attacks

JN091747 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1618 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian revolution's forces general command has stated the following:

Our hero fighters operating inside the occupied homeland, the main arena of struggle, used machineguns to attack a Zionist military truck on a street in the occupied Gaza Strip yesterday. The attack wounded a number of Zionist soldiers.

Our hero fighters used incendiary bombs to attack occupation patrols in the city of Nabulus and the town of Qabatiyah in the occupied West Bank yesterday. The attacks burned a number of Zionist vehicles and wounded a number of Zionist soldiers.

Our fighters used incendiary bombs to attack a gas station near a Zionist police station in the town of Durah, Hebron district, in the occupied West Bank yesterday. The attack caused a huge fire at the station and wounded a number of Zionist soldiers. The Zionist military spokesman admitted these operations [words indistinct].

KUWAIT

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM on Scope of Security Measures

GF101555 Manama WAKH in English 1520 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Manama, 10 Jun (WAKH) — Kuwaiti daily *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* Monday affirmed that the implementation of the rules and actions referred to by H.H. (His Highness) the Crown Prince and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah last Saturday when he chaired a meeting of top officials in Interior Ministry will serve every one including expatriates.

Commenting on the premier's speech, the paper said that it underlines the importance the government attaches to the security, which is especially following the abortive attempt on the life of H.H. the amir on May 25th. [sentence as received] The daily affirmed that security of this country should be shouldered by the citizens and expatriates besides the government.

In conclusion, the daily expressed hope that the parties concerned would be committed to the recommendations announced by H.H. the crown prince in which he affirmed the need for being strict and firm in implementing the rules on everyone in different fields and to penalize violators fairly but mercilessly.

AL-WATAN Urges Syria To Reconsider Stand

GF101440 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 9 Jun 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Syria and the Wrong Calculations"]

[Text] The Syrian leadership is wrong in its calculations if it believes it can continue its policy of rejecting the Zionist presence in Lebanon while at the same time remaining silent on what is going on in the Palestinian camps. Rejecting the Zionist presence in Lebanon — a thing which the Syrian leadership has been advocating — is now being distorted by Syria's silence over the massacres being perpetrated against the Palestinians and by its unholy alliance with Amal.

In our opinion, there is still time for the Syrian leadership to reconsider its wrong calculations in Lebanon which began 2 weeks ago when Syria let Amal practice the ugliest crimes against the Palestinian presence.

The shedding of Palestinian blood is forbidden to all who raise nationalist slogans. The Arab countries will not, under any justifications, support any Arab leadership which remains silent over the shedding of Palestinian blood. The Syrian leadership, which can alter the situation, must clearly understand that the blood of Palestinian children, women, the elderly, and fighters is not cheap and cannot be sacrificed easily. This has been proved by the heroic resistance of a small number of Palestinian fighters against the Amal troops, the Phalangist troops, the 6th Brigade, and others.

The Syrian leadership has to immediately end its silence over what Amal is doing, because continued silence means a heavy loss for Syria among its allies and the Syrian and Lebanese masses.

The Palestinian camps have lost all basic elements of life. They are living under difficult conditions in which food and water have run out, and in which epidemics have spread. The parties of the Palestinian National Salvation Front will play their role by rejecting the Syrian stand. It will be difficult for the Syrian leadership to lose the support of the Palestinians and to lose its alliance with the salvation front and its Arab and international prestige for which Syrian blood has been sacrificed through its rejection of Zionist barbarism — a heavy and frightening price to pay for the Syrian leadership.

QATAR

Editorials Call for Cease-Fire in Beirut

GF101148 Doha QNA in Arabic 0900 GMT 10 Jun 85

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] Doha, 10 Jun (QNA) — Qatari newspapers today call for an immediate cease-fire around the beseiged refugee camps in Beirut. They stress the necessity of implementing the resolutions of the Arab League Council in this regard and the necessity of abiding by these resolutions in order to halt the bloodshed and maintain Arab dignity.

AL-RAYAH affirms that the objective resolutions passed by the emergency meeting of the Arab foreign ministers yesterday regarding the situation in the Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon can be effective and can change the situation there if they receive the required response and if efforts are united for implementing them.

In its commentary the newspaper says: Although we have been expecting stronger resolutions condemning the seige and the attacks on the refugee camps and adopting a clear position toward the aggressors, these resolutions in general express that the majority of Arabs are opposed to what the Palestinians are being subjected to in Lebanon under false pretexts and justifications and call for ending the seige and the fighting.

It points out that Lebanon, which boycotted the meeting, should abide by the will of the Arab majority and should understand that the continuation of the fighting, in which the Lebanese Army's 6th Brigade is taking part is a violation of these resolutions, a matter which may negatively affect its Arab relations. The newspaper stresses the necessity of intensifying Arab efforts to turn the weapons in Lebanon to their correct direction — against the Zionist enemy.

SAUDI ARABIA

Foreign Minister Returns From Arab League Meeting

GF101140 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1050 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Al-Ta'if, 10 Jun (SPA) — Foreign Minister His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal returned to Al-Ta'if earlier today after leading the Kingdom's delegation to the emergency session of the Arab League Council which ended in the Tunisian capital last night.

Results of Meeting Detailed

LD102330 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2035 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Al-Ta'if, 10 Jun (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, servant of the two holy mosques, this evening chaired a cabinet meeting held at the royal court in Mecca. After the meeting, His Excellency the minister of information, 'Ali al-Sha'ir, made the following statement to the correspondents of SPA, the radio and television:

At the direction of His Majesty, the Cabinet heard at the start of the meeting a brief report on the results of the extraordinary meeting of the Arab foreign ministers which was held recently at the Arab League headquarters in Tunis to discuss the situation in Lebanon in the light of the unjust aggressions to which the Palestinian camps were subjected at the hands of armed Lebanese groups in Beirut and its suburbs.

On the basis of the events in Lebanon his majesty spoke to the Cabinet about his ideas and expectations as a result of the bloody events in the Middle East over the past years. His majesty confirmed the eagerness of the Kingdom to ensure the safety of Palestinian refugees in a number of camps in Lebanon. He expressed the Kingdom's readiness to attend any Arab meeting which serves the Palestinian cause and finds immediate solutions in order to halt the fighting in Lebanon.

Press Statement Issued

GF110649 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2015 GMT 10 June 85

[Excerpt] Al-Ta'if, 10 Jun (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz chaired the Council of Ministers meeting held late today at the royal court in Mecca.

Following the meeting, Information Minister 'Ali al-Sha'ir made a statement to journalists. He said: At the instructions of his majesty the king, the Council first listened to a brief report presented by Foreign Minister His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal on the results of the emergency meeting of the Arab foreign ministers — which convened recently at the Arab League headquarters in Tunis — to discuss the situation in Lebanon in light of the unjust attacks launched on the Palestinian camps by some armed Lebanese factions in Beirut and its suburbs.

Basing his remarks on the developments taking place in the Lebanese arena, his majesty the king spoke on the developments he perceives and his speculations with regard to the bloody events experienced in the Middle East during the past and now. His majesty stressed Saudi Arabia's desire to [ensure] the safety of the Palestinian refugees who live in a number of camps in the Lebanese territories.

His majesty also indicated that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia welcomes taking part in any Arab meeting that serves the Palestinian issue and that forms immediate solutions to end the fighting in Lebanon.

Sudan's Siwar al-Dhahab Departs 10 June

GF100955 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council, left Medinah today after a visit to the Kingdom, during which he performed 'Umrah [minor pilgrimage] and visited the prophet's holy mosque. He was seen off at the airport by Sa'd al-Nasir al-Sidayri, governor of Medinah; Muhammad Ibrahim Mas'ud, minister of state escorting the visitor; Engineer 'Umar Qadhi, director of Medinah; Major General Muhammad al-Khabush, commander of Medinah Military District; General Tahir Zayni, acting director of the police of Medinah District; and a number of senior military and civilian officials.

UAE

Delegation Returns From Arab League Meeting

GF101150 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Shaykh Hamdan ibn Zayid returned home from Tunis earlier today after heading the UAE delegation at the emergency session of the Arab League Council, which was held at the foreign minister level and ended last night.

In a statement to WAM on his arrival, Shaykh Hamdan ibn Zayid hailed the recommendations and resolutions reached by the council to stop the Arab bloodshed in Lebanon. He said this session was successful due to the efforts by Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs, who chaired the council session, and the cooperation of the majority of the Arab ministers to reach a draft resolution to stop the bloodshed in the Palestinian refugee camps. He said the Arab League secretary general will contact the Lebanese Government to implement these resolutions, which call on the Lebanese Government and the Palestinian brothers to stop fighting as soon as possible to save the blood of innocent people in service of Arab unity and the settlement of differences through peaceful means.

He said that in accordance with the message by the Moroccan foreign minister, the foreign ministers agreed to make preparations for an emergency Arab summit to be held sometime in the coming months. He said the ministers also agreed to contact the heads of their governments to set the date for this summit. He said the foreign ministers will meet on 24 June to study this matter.

Shaykh Hamdan ibn Zayid pointed out that the UAE welcomes the convening of an emergency Arab summit in accordance with the memorandum presented by Moroccan Monarch Hasan II to discuss the Palestinian issue and the Arab-Israeli struggle.

Decisions on Lebanon Praised

GF101948 Doha QNA in Arabic 1850 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 10 Jun (QNA) — Shaykh Hamdan ibn Zayid, head of the UAE delegation to the Arab League's emergency

session, has praised the resolutions and recommendations on ending the Arab bloodshed in Lebanon that were adopted during this session which ended its work in Tunis yesterday. In a statement to WAM, on his return from Tunis today, he said that this session was successful and that his country's delegation held auxiliary dialogues to achieve a unified view among the ministers in order to arrive at positive decisions concerning Arab solidarity.

AL-WAHDAH Commentary

GF101142 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0750 GMT 10 Jun 85

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 10 Jun (WAM) — *AL-WAHDAH* newspaper expresses the hope that the resolutions passed by the emergency meeting of the Arab foreign ministers in Tunis will be implemented to end the bloody tragedy in the refugee camps which has entered its fourth week. It points out that this meeting called for a halt to the fighting, a release of detainees, an evacuation the wounded, and an end to the seige imposed on the camps by Amal movement and the Lebanese army.

The newspaper said: Who will ensure that the Amal Movement implements the Arab resolutions and appeals? It said: The situation inside the refugee camps has not changed; the shelling continues; victims are increasing; houses are destroyed; and detainees are being subjected to brutal torture.

The newspaper stressed the importance of the call made by Moroccan Monarch Hasan II to hold an emergency Arab summit to discusses the deteriorating situation in the Arab arena. It expressed hope that all will respond to this call immediately. It called on the Arab countries to work sincerely and seriously to end the tragic situation in which the Arab citizens are living and to put aside the minor differences. Also, all must realize once again that Israel is our common enemy and that we have a common battle against this enemy and its allies which are led by the United States.

PDRY

Planning Minister Receives GDR Official

GF101721 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Brother Dr Faraj ibn Ghanim, minister of planning, in his office today met with the GDR delegation — currently visiting our country — led by Comrade (Alan Schaster), general director of the GDR Ministry for Foreign Trade [title as heard].

During the meeting, both sides reviewed the economic and trade relations between the two friendly countries and the means of strengthening them.

The meeting was attended by brother 'Abdallah Husayn Mukhaydiri, the trade consular at our embassy in the GDR; and Comrade (Schmidt), the GDR trade consular at the GDR Embassy in Aden.

Aden Meetings Produce PLO Unity Initiative

GF101428 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 9 Jun 85 p 21

[Text] *AL-SIYASAH* has learned from well-placed sources that a new Palestinian initiative was made during the intensive Yemeni-Palestinian meetings in Aden in the past 3 days. This initiative is aimed at restoring cohesion among the PLO ranks. PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad; Naif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP]; and George Habash, PFLP secretary general, participated in these meetings.

In a telephone conversation Bassam Abu Sharif, member of the PFLP Political Bureau, stressed that the Palestinian democratic force represented by the DFLP and the PFLP have agreed on the necessity and importance of making an initiative to open wide the door for restoring Palestinian national unity within the framework of the PLO. He said that initiative is based on the Aden-Algiers agreement already agreed upon the Fatah Central Committee.

Iranian Official Concludes Visit, Departs

GF101430 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Brother Mohammad Hoseyn Lavasani, director general of Asian and African affairs at the Iranian Foreign Ministry, left Aden today after a visit to our country that lasted several days.

During his visit he delivered a written message to brother 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the YSP Political Bureau and foreign minister, from his brother 'Ali Akbar Velayati, Iranian foreign minister, on bilateral relations and means of developing them.

He also held discussions with a number of officials on the dangerous situation in the Lebanese arena due to the attacks against the Palestinian camps. These attacks will lead to severe damage to the national rank in its struggle against the capitulatory projects and solutions by U.S. imperialism.

YAR

Foreign Ministry Official Receives Iranian Official

GF101812 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Brother Ahmad al-'Iryani, Foreign Ministry under secretary, today received Mohammad Hoseyn Lavasani, director general of the Asian and African Affairs Department at the Iranian Foreign Ministry. Lavasani handed a message from Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati to Ahmad al-'Iryani for 'Abd al-Karim al-'Iryani, deputy prime minister and foreign minister. The message concerned the current situation in Lebanon and events in the Palestinian camps. This visit comes as part of Lavasani's tour of a number of the region's states concerning dialogue on this issue. The meeting was also attended by the Iranian charge d'affaires in Sanaa. Lavasani arrived in Sanaa this morning.

Mubarak Warns Against Foreign Agitation

NC101556 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Excerpts] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak met this morning with party leaders from the governorates of Asyut and Al-Buhayrah. The meeting was held at the headquarters of the central organization for general mobilization and statistics.

Following the 4-hour meeting, Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif said that the leaders of the Asyut Governorate asked the president to reactivate the Asyut Airport. The president asked the prime minister to entrust the Misr Airline Company with providing the necessary equipment and facilities for reactivating the Asyut Airport so as to serve the four nearby governorates.

The president told the meeting: We are going through a difficult phase which requires us to maintain our country's stability. The president added: There are foreign forces which have a grudge against Egypt and do not wish it to progress. These forces are making attempts to promote dissent and harm Egypt's stability. President Mubarak warned against showmanship at the expense of the interest of the homeland and the citizen and disregarding reality and justice.

His excellency said: We must be aware of the present phase. We must also be aware of the attempts to stir dissent over problems not in dispute. The president called on each citizen to positively bear responsibility for everything that concerns Egypt and its stability and not to be swayed by slogans. The president added that, as president of Egypt, his decision is dictated only by the interests of Egypt and the greater majority of its sons. He said that he will not allow work, production, and construction to be obstructed and will not allow any individual or group to tamper with the people's fate or to impose custodianship over it.

Surveys Mideast Issues

NC102008 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Excerpt] At the conclusion of President Husni Mubarak's meeting with party leaders from the Governorates of Asyut and Al-Buhayrah, Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif stated that the president had discussed the policy of subsidies. It is difficult, even impossible, he explained, to respond to voices demanding the withdrawal of subsidies. The matter is not that simple. It is the responsibility of the state to provide a minimum standard of living level for the greatest number of citizens and to secure basic commodities for them. However, we are seeking to rationalize the subsidies and to ensure that they reach those who need them.

Regarding economic action, the president said that what is important is to open the economic range available in various fields, to attract new capital, and to expand new investments. In this way the Egyptian economy will be able to overcome whatever income shortages it might face as a result of a reduction in the Suez Canal income from fees, the Gulf war, and the expected reduction in remittances by Egyptians due to the economic crises in the Gulf countries and the instability in world cotton prices.

Concerning foreign policy, the president stressed Egypt's firm stand on the Tabah issue. President Mubarak also dealt with the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, the fighting among the various parties, the Syrian and Libyan support for the warring Lebanese factions, and the blatant, ugly aggression against the Palestinian people in the Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah camps. The president said that some Arab countries are implementing plots against the Arab issue and are attempting to liquidate the Palestinians to an extent that is beyond that exhibited by the known hostile forces and traditional enemies. The cause for all this, his excellency added, is the Arab nation's inability to agree on a unified opinion on any of its issues, as well as its preoccupation with inter-Arab conflicts and attempts to impose personal leaderships.

President Mubarak also reviewed the Gulf war, for which there is no end in sight.

At the end of his statement Safwat al-Sharif said that the president reviewed Egypt's efforts to rationalize [tarshid] the Palestinian issue in light of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement and the Egyptian initiative to begin a U.S.-Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue.

Briefs

New Sudanese Envoy — Cairo, 10 Jun (MENA) — The Arab Republic of Egypt has approved the nomination of Al-Amin 'Abd al-Latif al-Amin as Sudanese ambassador to Egypt. [Text][*Cairo MENA in Arabic 2045 GMT 10 Jun 85 NC*]

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Communique No 1,861

JN101722 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Communique No 1,861 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 10 June 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Iraq's brave men are daily confirming that they are the most courageous and strongest. The symbols of ignorance, backwardness, and aggression will continue to collapse under the impact of their destructive strikes. God willing, the banners of victory will continue to be hoisted by the eagles of the air and the heroes of the ground and sea, the glorious sons of Iraq.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Our gigantic Air Force continues to destroy the dens and targets of the tyrannical clique deep inside its territory in order to force it to accept peace and yield to justice. Our valiant Air Force eagles carried out the following heroic missions today:

a. At 0940 [0540 GMT] seven of our Air Force planes carried out a devastating raid on the city of Ilam, destroying their targets.

b. At 0940 eight other planes carried out a lightning raid on the city of Arkavaz [Qal'eh Darreh], wiping out their targets.

c. At 0945 four planes carried out a violent raid on the city of Abadan, setting fires in their targets.

d. At 1010 four planes raided the Robat camp, destroying enemy equipment there and crushing the enemy remnants.

e. At 1200 eight planes raided enemy concentrations in the city of Paveh. Explosions and columns of smoke covered the entire city.

f. At 1330 16 planes carried out a devastating raid on selected targets in the city of Ilam, destroying their targets and setting them on fire.

g. At 1400 two of our capable planes raided the Kashf Sharukhi radar station, completely destroying it.

h. At 1400 our capable planes launched a devastating raid on the city of Hamadan, destroying their targets.

After pounding their targets with the power of all Iraq and the vigor of the great people, the eagles of the two rivers returned safely to base. Let the tyrannical clique learn the lesson and return to the path of justice and peace. Otherwise, we have in store further strikes that will break its back, God willing. God is the best supporter.

2. The brave helicopter cavaliers attacked enemy positions and troop assembly points in the East of Tigris sector, inflicting massive losses in men and equipment. They managed to destroy six infantry positions, four bunkers, two troop assembly points, and one boat before they returned with their aircraft both safely and triumphantly, praise be to God.

3. With men distinguished by their valor and efficiency, a force from one of our heroic forward formations attacked enemy positions opposite our positions in the central sector of the operational theater. Splendidly supported by artillery, the valiant men of the force managed to expel the enemy and to control the new position. The situation there was settled in our favor. May God bless the brave men.

Elsewhere in the same sector, three infantry positions and three enemy observation posts were destroyed and one hardware stockpile was set on fire.

4. Using artillery and other weapons, several effective strikes were delivered against enemy positions, engineering equipment, and artillery emplacements in the East of Basra sector, inflicting large losses in men and equipment. Eighteen hardware stockpiles, 2 guns, 3 infantry positions, 11 artillery emplacements, and 11 vehicular positions were destroyed and several fires were started in the enemy positions. These fires could be seen with the naked eye.

5. According to central planning, enemy concentrations and selected targets in the Maysan sector were pounded with artillery. The enemy sustained large losses in men and equipment. Three infantry positions were also destroyed and one hardware stockpile and one vehicle were set ablaze.

6. Our forward units carried out several artillery and mortar strikes against the enemy positions, vehicles, and troop movement in the East of Tigris sector, destroying seven enemy vehicles and killing several troops.

7. One machine gun emplacement and one infantry position were destroyed and one enemy hardware stockpile was set on fire in the northern sector.

8. The tyrannical clique's forces shelled Basra, Khanaqin, Mandali, and Sayyid Sadiq with heavy artillery.

9. At 1845 today an enemy missile fell on one of Baghdad's areas.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 10 June 1985

Tehran, Other Cities Raided

JN110835 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0812 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Unscheduled announcement by military spokesman — read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Those who insist on war must alone bear its consequences. Those who proceed on the course of aggression against the Iraqi people and territory, and those who seek to interfere in Iraq's social

options and hamper its development and resurgence, must continuously pay a prohibitive price. In implementation of this trend, the hero eagles of the two rivers carried out the following heroic missions:

1. At 0805 [0405 GMT] today, our giant Air Force planes carried out a destructive raid on the city of Tehran, the capital of the aggressors and those who insist on war, destroying their targets.

2. At 0810 today, the eagles of the air once again raided the dens of the devils, the Iranian rulers, in their capital of Tehran, dismembering their targets.

3. At 0800 [as heard] today, our Air Force planes carried out a destructive raid on the city of Qazvin, in the extreme northern part of Iran, destroying their targets.

4. Also at 0830, our hero eagles of the air carried out a destructive raid on the city of Abadan.

5. At 0845 today, our Air Force planes dealt a lightning blow to the Robat camp, destroying the Khomeyniite remnants and their equipment.

6. At 0850 today, our Air Force planes carried out another lightning raid on the Sardasht camp, inflicting destruction on the Khomeyniite remnants and their equipment.

7. At 0900 today, our Air Force planes carried out a devastating raid on Arkavaz [Qal'eh Darreh].

After carrying out their duty with their known courage and accuracy, the eagles of the air safely returned to their homeland, bringing with them the glad tidings of victory. May God bless the men, and we thank him for this victory. God is the best supporter.

[Dated] 11 June 1985

Housing Minister Returns From Poland 11 Jun

JN110955 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0903 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Jun (INA) — Minister of Housing and Construction Muhammad Fadil Husayn and the delegation accompanying him returned to Baghdad from Warsaw today at the end of a 4-day visit to Poland. During the visit, the minister participated in the inauguration ceremony of the Poznan International Fair last Sunday, and held talks with a number of Polish officials on promoting relations between the two countries.

Nusaybah on Arab League Council, Joint Delegations

JN101943 Amman Television Service in English 1900 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Minister of State for Prime Ministry Affairs Hazim Nusaybah returned to Amman this evening from Tunis after taking part in the Arab League Council meeting that discussed the situation in Beirut in light of attacks on the refugee camps. He said upon arrival that Jordan's delegation played an active role in the council's deliberations and was instrumental in drawing up the final resolution that condemned the attacks and called for an immediate cease-fire.

He said Jordan had urged the Arab League to dispatch a team to exmine the situation in Beirut. In light of the ongoing fighting, however, and as Lebanon was not represented in the meeting, the council decided to entrust the Arab League secretary general to dispatch an envoy and submit a report on his findings to the next council session to be held immediately after 'Id al-Fitr.

Asked about Jordan-PLO moves for establishing a Middle East settlement, the minister said that a joint team will shortly tour West European countries and China, but no decision has yet been made to launch a diplomatic offensive at the United Nations. He said arrangements are under discussion for dispatching joint teams to the Soviet Union and the United States on similar missions.

Public Works Minister Departs for Sweden

JN101451 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1423 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Amman, 10 Jun (PETRA) — Minister of Public Works Engineer Mahmud al-Hawamidah left Amman for Sweden at noon today on a visit of several days in response to an official invitation from his Swedish counterpart.

The minister will hold a series of meetings with officials at the Ministry of Transportation and Communications [as received] to discuss ways of promoting technical cooperation between Jordan and Sweden and to benefit from Swedish technical expertise in the field of road engineering within the framework of the technical cooperation agreement between the two countries.

SAWT AL-SHA'B Comments on Peres Peace Proposals

JN110929 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 11 Jun pp 1, 18

[Editorial: "The Peres Proposals Are a Maneuver Against Peace"]

[Text] Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres yesterday proposed to the Knesset what can be described as Israel's counter- peace proposals. Although these proposals apparently revolve around a specific mechanism, they essentially aim at curtailing the positive effect Jordan's proposals have in the international arena, particularly in the United States. Israel has turned its clear opposition to the peace steps proposed by Jordan, and which were positively received in the United States and the world, into a "counter political plan" in order to divert attention from the Jordanian move and divide world public opinion. The Israeli proposals are a clear attempt to avoid the principle of Palestinian and PLO participation in the peace negotiations as part of a joint delegation with Jordan, and to look for another kind of conference patterned on Camp David in order to undermine the call for an international peace conference.

The Israeli call for negotiations including the United States, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, and Palestinians from outside the PLO as a first stage, followed by a conference including all these parties, is a clear attempt to return to the Camp David method and to insist on direct negotiations at all stages. As we said, Israel is interested not in presenting new proposals to facilitate the peace process, but in dispelling international efforts and confusing the peace move.

The Peres proposals are a counterattack on peace and an obvious attempt to translate the Israeli objections to the Arab peace move into proposals that further complicate the situation without making any contribution to bringing peace closer. The call for negotiations between equal parties without preconditions may look attractive, but it also implies Israel's unwillingness to commit itself to any demand or principle for peace. It is also a clear attempt to avoid the principle of exchanging land for peace — a principle which Israel considers as a precondition for negotiations. Thus, we can say that what was proposed yesterday in the Knesset was a plan against the peace move.

Al-Jumayyil Receives Message From Australia's Hawke
NC110835 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] After meeting with President Amin al-Jumayyil, the Australian ambassador to Lebanon said that he handed the president a message from Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke in which he expresses his interest in developments in Lebanon and draws attention to the role Australia is playing at the UN Security Council to deal with the situation.

In his message, Hawke expresses his hope that all parties involved in the conflict in Lebanon will participate in efforts to achieve its end.

Birri Comments on Arab League Cease-Fire Resolution
NC101909 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction, made a statement today in reaction to the resolution issued by the extraordinary session of the Arab League Council. He said: The Arab League issued its resolution following a meeting held in violation of the league's principles and in violation of Lebanon's sovereignty. We were going to implement most of what is contained in this resolution anyway. However, the Arab League resolution failed to mention the need for halting the bombardment of the southern suburb and its people. The suburb played a major role in confronting hegemony and abrogating the 17 May agreement. The Israeli enemy encountered stiff resistence from the suburb and could not enter it after occupying two-thirds of Lebanon.

The suburb protected Burj al-Barajinah camp from Israeli repression and from Israel's agents. It was a stronghold and staging point for the national resistance. Equations have now changed the suburb's alliance with the mountain [Amal-Progressive Socialist Party alliance]. It is now being shelled from Palestinian positions on the mountain.

Minister Birri added: Since the Arab League resolution was issued after viewing things with only one eye, it was natural for the false heroes — the comrades of Yasir 'Arafat in the Palestine National Salvation Front — to exploit this illegitimate Arab cover. Following an honest statement, they bombarded our people in the suburb throughout the night. They are punishing the suburb because it was a difficult target for Israel, just as they are punishing the Amal movement. Those who have donned the holy robe of Palestine and who have worn the masks of the left and of progressiveness have in actual fact, by their practices, outdone their master 'Arafat in all spheres.

Minister Birri said: If the Arab League really wants to be for all Arabs, it must first secure Lebanon's approval and then hold open sessions. The first item on the agenda should be the repatriation to Lebanon of Imam Musa al-Sadr and his two companions. There should be a redress for this Arab attack by Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi which was at the instruction of the same Palestinian commands now shelling the suburb and attacking the Amal movement.

Minister Birri said: Musa al-Sadr is Lebanon's history. No resolution is binding on us unless a clear Arab stand is made toward this major issue. After this, the Palestinian issue can be discussed from the following standpoints:

1. The creation of an operations room for resistance inside the occupied territories. All forces that want to fight Israel will participate. Specialized training centers will be established in secret places on all fronts.

2. Outside the framework of the resistance, Lebanon has sovereignty over its territory. This sovereignty is not less than the sovereignty of any Arab country over its people and guests. The Palestinians have no privilege in Lebanon outside the framework of its rights and duties toward the Arab countries.

Minister Birri said: This country should no longer remain a farm for everyone whose land does not grow colocynth. Only this will do.

There is a worldwide media campaign against us, which has become particularly vicious in Europe. We admit that we cannot compete with the Palestinians in this media campaign, but it will not affect us. Regrettably, we know what is being written in the Gulf, in the UAE, and in Kuwait.

We know about the pictures from the 1976 archives on Tal al-Za'tar which were given to the media and described as pictures of atrocities committed by the Amal movement against the Palestinian camps. Actually, the pictures are of atrocities committed against us in Tal al-Za'tar.

Minister Birri said: Moreover, there have been attacks against Shi'ites in Germany and other European countries. Such acts will only make us more determined that the Palestinian people should be treated as our own people.

Minister Birri expressed regret for the painful incidents in Tripoli. He said: We warn Tripoli's leaders that Tripoli's fate is supposed to be the same as Beirut's. The aim is to increase pressure on Syria and the national and Islamic forces. The motives behind setting the camps against the suburb, the non-withdrawal from Jazzin and the border strip, the current events in Tripoli, and the events planned to take place in Sidon are known. The Israeli-Palestinian-Jordanian negotiations should begin while Syria is wholly busy with the Lebanese situation. Minister Birri added: We hope the leaders of Tripoli, without exception, will be aware of this grave phase so that we may bypass it everywhere.

Concluding, he said: Finally, in the name of the Amal movement, I apologize to the *AL-SHARQ* newspaper — establishment, directors, editors, and workers — for the attack it suffered at the hands of Amal personnel.

Although I conveyed this apology in a telephone conversation, and declared my readiness to compensate for every loss sustained by one of the newspaper's offices, I find it is my duty to make this apology public, in view of the sacredness of the press. We must bear responsibility for the misbehavior of some of our personnel.

Tripoli Fighting Ends; Security Meeting Planned

NC101321 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1300 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] The fighting in Tripoli stopped this afternoon after a considerable amount of effort by city officials who were assisted by members of the Syrian delegation that arrived in Tripoli last night. A security meeting is expected to be held later at the ADF headquarters in Al-Haykaliyah. This meeting will be attended by Tripoli's political and military officials and by the Syrian delegation, which includes Major General Sa'id Bayraqdar, Colonel Ghazi Kan'an, and Lieutenant Colonel Muhammad al-Sha'ar. The conferees will discuss the consolidation of the cease-fire.

Karami Chairs Meeting

NC111227 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] In Tripoli, a guarded calm prevails along the various combat lines, which have been the scene of fighting over the past 2 days. Efforts continued today to consolidate the cease-fire and to ensure that the parties involved abide by the Damascus agreement.

Within this framework, Prime Minister Rashid Karami chaired a meeting in his home at 1115 today. The meeting was also attended by Iskandar Ghibril, the governor of the North; Major General Sa'id Bayraqdar, commander of the Deterrent Forces; Colonel Ghazi Kan'an, director of intelligence for the Deterrent Forces; representatives of the Northern Military Command and the internal security forces; all the members of the Northern Coordination Committee; members of the National Group for Social Work; representatives of commercial organizations; and representatives of the Arab Democratic Party and the Islamic Unification Movement.

During this meeting, the participants agreed on the following:

1. The Army will assume responsibility for security throughout the city and will deploy along the contact lines.

2. Gunmen will be withdrawn from all areas, with special emphasis on the contact lines.

This agreement will take effect at 1500 today.

Minister Requests Cancellation of U.S. Arms Deal

NC110630 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Informed diplomatic sources have told the Voice of Lebanon that Lebanese Defense Minister 'Adil 'Usayran has sent a message to the U.S. Defense Department. In his message, 'Usayran asked that a shipment of weapons for the Lebanese Army, consisting of M113 armored personnel carriers and various other military equipment, be canceled. These sources noted that the defense minister's decision was based on a suggestion from Brigadier General Lutfi Jabir, the director general of Army Administration. The message was sent through the military attache at Lebanon's Embassy in Washington.

According to these sources, the purpose of the deal was to provide the 2d Brigade with 35 troop carriers, which it was scheduled to receive in the first half of last month. The 1st Infantry Brigade was scheduled to receive a similar consignment at the beginning of June. The equipment was intended to strengthen the military capabilities of these two brigades.

Report Denied

NC111130 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1057 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] We have just received the following report from the news desk:

National Defense Minister 'Adil 'Usayran has dismissed reports broadcast over some private radios to the effect that he has requested that shipment of military hardware and ammunition from the United States to the Lebanese Army, be halted [waqf].

Minister 'Usayran issued a statement to this effect today, saying: On 11 June 1985, a private radio said that the national defense minister had sent a letter to the U.S. Defense Department requesting that the shipment of military hardware and ammunition to the Lebanese Army, be halted. The national defense minister announces that this report is completely groundless.

Spokesman Denies Israelis' Complete Withdrawal

NC101950 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] A Lebanese military spokesman tonight denied the Israeli military spokesman's statement that the Israeli Army has completed its withdrawal from southern Lebanon.

The spokesman said that this withdrawal was merely for the media and to mislead international public opinion. It does not reflect the fact that the Israeli forces are still occupying a part of the south and western Al-Biqa'.

The Lebanese spokesman invited foreign observers to visit the two areas and said that the Army command was prepared to facilitate their mission, in coordination with the UN forces command in the south.

Resistance Movement Vows Continued Struggle

NC101712 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] According to a communique released today by the Lebanese National Resistance Front, the struggle against the enemy has entered a new phase following the withdrawal of its military presence. This phase is one of struggle against the enemy's political plan, which aims at dismembering the homeland, dispersing its people, and usurping its national will.

The Lebanese National Resistance Front communique adds: Through national and pan-Arab determination, we will strongly confront and thwart the dismemberment and partition plan. The enemy has not voluntarily withdrawn from our land. Today it is launching a counterattack on the political front.

The Lebanese National Resistance Front, the communique declares, is a Lebanese national liberation movement. As such it is Lebanese in its identity and Arab in its affiliation. It gives its struggle against the enemy a pan-Arab dimension to which it is committed. It is loyal to its pledge to martyrs. It will not depart from the strategic national aim, which calls for the liberation and unification of Lebanon. The final victory will not be won easily. It will be realized through a sea of blood and under a horizon burning with fire. We will continue the march until liberation and victory.

Clashes With Lahd Militia

NC101938 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] A Lebanese national resistance group shelled a Lahd militia group on the outskirts of Sujud in southern Lebanon destroying an armored personnel carrier and wounding all its personnel. A Lahd group intercepted the resistance group as it was withdrawing, and a clash ensued. The resistance group returned safely to base after the fighting, while the Lahd group suffered an estimated loss of 15 casualties killed or wounded.

Group Claims Responsibility for Galilee Attack

NC102008 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] The Palestinian Popular Struggle Front, led by Samir Ghawshah, tonight claimed responsibility for the rocket attack against the Israeli Galilee area. The front pledged to maintain its operations against the Israelis.

Further on Fighting in Camps, West Beirut

Groups Infiltrate Camp

NC110643 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Here is the latest information on Palestinian activity in the camps: Informed sources told us this morning that groups from the PFLP-GC have managed to infiltrate into the Sabra camp. They did so disguised as members of the Progressive Socialist Party in order to carry out ambushes against units of the 6th Brigade and Amal. Amal, meanwhile, is in control of the area.

Palestinian 'Offensive' in Shatila

NC111046 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Groups of PFLP-GC members launched an offensive against Amal and 6th Brigade positions in the Shatila area an hour ago. Various types of weapons were used in the offensive. Shatila was pounded from Al-Ma'rufiyah at 1230, and RPG's have been fired at the Shatila-Al-Tayyunah line.

Amal, 6th Brigade Attack Camp

NC111018 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0945 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Intermittent explosions and bursts of machinegun fire are being heard in the Palestinian camps in Beirut, as well as in the southern suburb.

It was reported a little while ago that the Amal movement and the 6th Brigade have begun an attack on Shatila camp.

At approximately 1215, fighting took place in Mahallat al-Bastah between Amal members and Junblatt gunmen. As a result, the situation became tense in the areas of Tariq al-Jadidah and Cola where Amal and Junblatt's gunmen have appeared.

Voice of PLO on Clashes

JN101743 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] For the 22d consecutive day the agent Amal militias and the Lebanese Army's 6th and 8th Brigades, which are fully supported by the Syrian regime, have been besieging and attacking the Palestinian camps in Beirut. Reports from the area say that the Palestinian camps continue to come under intermittent artillery and rocket fire and that sporadic clashes are occurring between the Amal militias and the Lebanese Army on the one hand and the Palestinian fighters defending the camps on the other. The reports add that the Palestinian fighters and their Lebanese fighters from the Al-Murabitun movement are continuing their operations behind the lines of the Amal militias and the Lebanese Army.

The camp defenders attacked the positions of Amal and the 6th Brigade in the Coca Cola area, Al-Musaytibah, the new road, and Corniche al-Masra'ah in West Beirut. Many casualties in the ranks of Amal and the 6th Brigade resulted from these attacks, in which machineguns and missiles were used.

A Paelstinian military spokesman said that Amal forces, supported by the Lebanese Army, continued to hit Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah camps with mortars, tank fire, and heavy machineguns all day yesterday. The Lebanese Army and the Amal yesterday made several attempts to infiltrate Burj al-Barajinah but failed. They also tried to infiltrate Shatila from three sides: The mass grave area, Al-Hursh area, and Al-Sharq theater area.

They directed their attacks at houses on the edges of the camps under heavy cover of artillery and tank fire. Our heroes confronted these attempts and repulsed the aggressors, inflicting heavy losses in men and equipment. The spokesman added that machinegun clashes occurred yesterday between the Palestinian and Al-Murabitun fighters on the one hand and a 6th Brigade unit in the Corniche al-Mazra'ah area.

Yesterday the Amal militias and 6th Brigade units wre attacked three times by Palestinian and Al-Murabitun fighters in West Beirut.

Al-Murabitun on Increased Operations Against Amal

NC110620 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0445 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Ibrahim Qulaylat, leader of the Independent Nasirite Movement -- Al-Murabitun, has threatened to expand the scope and method of operations against the 6th Brigade and the Amal movement in West Beirut within the next few days. He pointed out that the operations will cover every street by day and by night, and will continue to escalate in order to bring down those who represent hegemony and domination.

Al-Murabitun's Emergency Secretariat issued a statement reporting that Ibrahim Qulaylat has gotten in touch with Minister Salim al-Huss, and with Shaykhs Fadlallah and Al-Juzu. They discussed ways of dealing with those who are planning to fragment Muslim unity and how to strike at the masters of such plans at every opportunity and with all available means.

'Arafat-Backed Group Readied To Strike Amal

NC091152 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Text] According to exclusive information received by Radio Free Lebanon from West Beirut, the Haj Mustafa al-Turk group, which operates under the name of the Revolution's Partisans [Ansar al-Thawrah], has trained 250 of its gunmen in guerrilla warfare, and has split them up into secret cells in the areas of West Beirut. The objective is to strike at the 6th Brigade and the Amal movement.

It has been learned that 'Abd al-'Aziz Majbur, alis Abu 'Amir, and Tawfiq al-Bakkar are directly in charge of these cells. This exclusive information adds that PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat paid 20 million pounds to Mustafa al-Turk and his group in order to develop his cells and expand their activities. The report says that Mustafa al-Turk, who is known to be a supplier of medicines, receives his weapons from Italy which are paid for by 'Arafat. The weapons are received through Khaldah port which is controlled by Junblatt's party. They are shipped in containers which Junblatt's gunmen take into West Beirut disguised as medicine containers.

Official security sources have told Radio Free Lebanon that the last shipment of weapons arrived at Khaldah port last Tuesday. The Amal movement discovered the operation and erected a roadblock in Al-Awxa'i in an attempt to prevent the weapons from being brought into West Beirut. When three trucks driven by Junblatt supporters arrived at the Amal roadblock, they refused to allow the Amal gunmen to search them. An armed alert followed which encompassed all areas of West Beirut and the southern coast. Junblatt's supporters and the Amal movement immediately began negotiations to solve the problems in the Khaldah area. Amal proposed solutions that stipulated expanding the deployment of its gunmen to beyond the Khaldah junction in the south, but Junblatt's supporters rejected the proposal, claiming the need for their continued presence on the road leading to Al-Shuwayfat. Informed sources stressed that the objective of the Amal movement's attempt to expand toward Khaldah is to take control of Khaldah Port and use it for a supply route after the movement's failure to secure supply routes for its gunmen in the south via the coastal road and in Al-Biqa' via the mountain.

Egyptian Ship Unloads Arms for 'Junblatt's Party'

NC101158 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] During the night on Saturday, the Egyptian ship *Siham* unloaded a consignment of arms at the Khaldah harbor. The consignment included flat trajectory and antiaircraft guns for Junblatt's party. The arms were believed to have come from Libya.

French Observer Killed Near Suq al-Gharb

NC101537 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] A French observer was killed by sniper fire on Hill 888 in Qurs al-Mudawwar near Suq Al-Gharb at 1705 today. The sniper fire came from a Junblatt position.

European Parliamentary Delegation Arrives

NC081822 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Excerpt] A European parliamentary delegation arrived in Beirut from Paris at 1730 this afternoon. The delegation is touring the area and will meet Lebanese officials and political functionaries. The delegation includes British member Robertson, the secretary general of the Parliamentary Society for Arab-European Cooperation, and French member Mrs Goldette.

Khaddam Interviewed on Relations With Turkey

NC100950 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 6 Jun 85 p 6

[Interview with Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam by *MILLIYET* correspondent Mehmet Ali Birand in Damascus — date not given]

[Excerpts] [Birand] Relations between Turkey and Syria are rather puzzling. According to Turkish authorities, a large number of terrorist acts are planned in Syria. They maintain that some Armenian terrorists carry Syrian passports, that they use Syria as a transit point en route to where they will carry out their operations, and that certain separatist groups are trained in Syria. They also believe that extremists obtain arms and support from Syria. Syria, on the other hand, categorically rejects these assertions, denies all these charges, and states that Damascus is not involved in any anti-Turkish activity. Here is a puzzle for you. Who is right and who is wrong?

[Khaddam] First of all, I want you to know that the Syrian Government's primary goals and interests require good relations with Turkey. I can state categorically that Syria has absolutely no intention of creating trouble or security problems in Turkey. The Turkish people should ask themselves: "What does Syria stand to gain from this?"

[Birand] And yet, there are certain facts floating around. There is concrete proof and there are increasing doubts. How can all this be explained? How can the Turkish authorities' anxiety over security matters be laid to rest?

[Khaddam] We are suprised at the campaign launched by the Turkish press on this issue. We have repeatedly told Turkey that we are ready to investigate any concrete proof it may have.

There are Turkish political refugees in Syria, just as there are Syrian political refugees in Turkey. We have placed a total ban on subversive activity against Turkey by Turkish refugees on our territory. There is a limit to our hospitality, and they know they will be punished if they exceed this limit. As for the Armenian issue, I can tell you quite frankly that the Armenians don't have a single training camp in Syria.

[Birand] The question of border security is the most serious obstacle to the improvement of Turkish-Syrian relations. How can we establish a form of cooperation that will eliminate Turkish anxieties and doubts? Has any mechanism been introduced? If so, how will it function?

[Khaddam] We have introduced a mechanism and it will naturally function well. When either side obtains some information, it will pass it on to the other.

For instance, if we have information that a group is about to cross the border into Turkey in order to engage in anti-Turkish subversive activity, we will notify Turkey immediately. The Turkish intelligence service will do likewise. The method used for these contacts has also been determined in the agreement [not further specified]. We also agreed to exchange intelligence. This is an open-ended agreement that may used be for any issue.

[Birand] Would President al-Asad agree to visit Turkey if he were invited?

[Khaddam] Our instructions from the president are: "Improve relations with Turkey at all costs." If this is his approach, he would certainly accept an invitation.

[Birand] Why do you support the Greek position on the Cyprus and Aegean issues?

[Khaddam] When Israel decided to place part of the Golan Heights under its control, Greece took our side during the 1981 vote at the United Nations. What did Turkey do? It chose to abstain. There are common attitudes in international relations. We could not be expected to act differently on such an important issue at a time when Greece was actively on our side.

[Birand] I would like to ask you about something Syria does that the Turkish public does not understand. On official maps of Syria, Iskenderun [Alexandretta] is still shown as part of Syria. It sounds as if you are trying to keep the famous Hatay issue alive. This gives the impression that you have ulterior motives. My people do not understand the meaning of this. Why is this so?

[Khaddam] I don't think the Turkish people are too concerned about this. I don't think they attach too much importance to it. The only thing the Turkish and Syrian people want is good bilateral relations. This issue is occasionally exploited in certain newspapers under Israeli influence. They want to obstruct a Turkish-Syrian rapprochement and to denigrate Syria.

[Birand] Well then, can you tell me that Syria never harbors any aggressive intentions?

[Khaddam] Do you believe that Syria is a threat to Turkey? Who would think we are threatening Turkey while we are trying to improve our relations with you and at a time when we want to see you on our side against Israel? We never want tension in our relations.

Cabinet Hears Political, Economic Reports

JN101321 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Damascus — The Council of Ministers held a meeting under Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm at 1200 today. During this meeting, the Council of Ministers listened to a number of political and economic reports by the ministers. A political review took place during which the foreign minister explained the results of the emergency session of the Arab foreign ministers conference in Tunis.

The Council of Ministers also heard a report by the minister of agriculture and agrarian reform in which he explained the results of his field tour of the Provinces of Dayr al-Zawr, Al-Hasakah, and Al-Raqqah in order to follow up the implementation of agricultural production plans in them and to tackle affairs that require direct treatment. The Council of Ministers listened to a report by the minister of supply and internal trade on the results of his tour of the Provinces of Idlib, Tartus, and Al-Ladhiqiyah.

He explained all that pertains to surplus production of seasonal vegetables and to supply means in order to achieve abundance of food throughout the country.

A ministerial committee headed by the deputy prime minister for services affairs has formed to submit a study on pesticides in the agricultural sector.

The Council of Ministers discussed several other topics and adopted appropriate decisions.

AL-BA'TH, AL-THAWRAH View Israeli Withdrawal

JN110819 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Lebanese Situation and the Firm Solutions on the Ground," *AL-BA'TH* says in its comment today: The Zionist withdrawal from southern Lebanon, or most of it, has given the Lebanese an occasion to meet on the victory that has been achieved by the Lebanese national resistance and to cooperate on benefitting from the lessons left behind by the Zionist occupation. These lessons say that the Zionist enemy is the common enemy of all Lebanese.

The paper concludes: Therefore, this calls for stopping the vicious circle of violence. Furthermore, the implementation of a firm security program and a political and economic program on which everyone agrees is an urgent necessity that cannot be delayed.

Commenting on the same subject, *AL-THAWRAH* says: This withdrawal is a severe Israeli defeat that cannot be concealed by the enemy leaders' statements about their plans to comb the south and retain hundreds of Zionist soldiers as well as the militias of renegade Antoine Lahd in what they term the security strip. Forcing Israel's complete, unconditional withdrawal is a basic objective for the Lebanese people and the heroic Lebanese resistance. Just as Israel was forced to withdraw under the pressure of the resistance's strikes, the expulsion of its remnant forces from the south, thus ending any Israeli influence or presence through Israeli agents, is bound to be achieved. Establishing the legitimate Lebanese authority over all of Lebanon must include every inch of occupied Lebanese territory in the south.

The paper adds: The Lebanese people and their heroic national resistance have succeeded — with Syria's support, unlimited assistance, and firm, principled stand — in achieving a great Arab victory of special significance in the current phase. In the history of the Arab-Israeli conflict, this is the first time that an armed popular national resistance has compelled Israel to withdraw from an Arab territory that it has occupied by force of war and aggression.

The strange thing is that while the Lebanese people are achieving this victory, 'Arafat and the Jordanian king are proceeding on the path of capitulation and relinquishment of national rights. 'Arafat, who cannot conceal his grudge over the Lebanese people's victory, is now trying to take Israel's vengeance on the Lebanese people and their national resistance. 'Arafat's plotting will not conceal the immensity of the collusion and treason. Otherwise, how do we explain the Jordanian foreign minister's statement that his regime no longer demands Israel's return to the 1967 borders? It is as if he is reaffirming the willingness of 'Arafat and King Husayn to cede the land if Israel agrees to enter into talks with the 'Arafatist-Jordanian delegation.

AL-THAWRAH concludes: What is definite is that those running after the mirage of peace with Israel will only reap failure and delusions, especially after the Arab masses have found in the heroism of the Lebanese national resistance the right course for liberating the occupied territory, regaining the usurped rights, expelling the invaders, and building the pan-Arab will that can create the desired future.

AL-BA'TH on King Husayn's Moves Toward Israel

JN090952 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 9 Jun 85

[From the press review]

[Text] In its editorial, under the headline "Peddling the Plot is Impossible," *AL-BA'TH* says: Reports following King Husayn's visit to Washington have clearly affirmed that the plot is being implemented as planned, and it seems that the coming days will witness new developments aimed at providing a cover for Husayn's and 'Arafat's moves on the Arab level in order to begin the anticipated negotiations, which the king and 'Arafat have announced and which were later confirmed by the United States and Israel. Jordan has officially announced that direct negotiations with the United States and Israel will being next July, and that all pertinent technical matters are ready. What is meant by technical matters is, of course, the formation of the Jordanian-'Arafatist delegation that will carry out the negotiation process. Moreover, what confirms that the plot is being implemented as planned is Israel's official announcement last Wednesday. The Zionist paper *DAVAR*, which is closely related to the Zionist Labor Party, affirmed that the Jordanian king is determined to negotiate with Israel this year, even if separately.

Concluding, the paper says: True, the plot is being implemented as planned, but what is more correct is that the Arab masses, along with all the progressive and peace forces in the world, will not allow this new plot to be implemented. Undoubtedly, those who curtailed the Camp David accords and foiled the 17 May agreement will topple this new plot, which Washington has undertaken to conclude this year.

Commentary on Jordanian, U.S., Israeli 'Plots'

JN071256 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Officials of the Jordanian regime say frankly that negotiations with Israel are a demand and an objective and that Yasir 'Arafat has officially conceded the legitimacy of the PLO and

the struggle objectives of the Palestinian people. The talk about the political line of the Jordanian and 'Arafatist twins needs no further exposure so long as both of them are openly declaring a common stand and admitting that their course is one of direct negotiations. This, in turn, leads to explaining anew the reasons that made 'Arafat rekindle the fire of sedition in Beirut, repeating what he did in Tripoli which was his excuse to join Camp David and to coordinate with Jordan so it would be the alternative to the PLO.

The 'Arafatist reasons for the Beirut seditions also lead us, in turn, to wondering about the excuses that Israel has given for delaying its withdrawal from southern Lebanon. These excuses also lead us to wonder about the reasons for stationing the Egyptian regime's forces in Jordan, and the United States' insistence on reinforcing the Jordanian regime with U.S. weapons.

Here, we must go back a little to the U.S. motives behind the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. The United States has used that invasion as its excuse. Its forces are still in Beirut [as heard] in the hope of achieving its strategic objectives of enveloping the region and placing it entirely within the circle of U.S. influence. Now that the Lebanese resistance and Syrian steadfastness have burned most of the U.S. and Israeli cards, the U.S.-Zionist alliance has no choice but to use the central reserve, represented by King Husayn and his regime, to sprearhead the liquidation plot and to implement the strategic program of U.S. policy in the entire Middle East.

George Shultz has acknowledged the importance of the Jordanian role in ensuring U.S. interests. Shultz has proudly announced that a new U.S. strategy will be presented to Congress for approval and that this strategy depends on the Jordanian role in creating events in the Middle East and the Arab region. Perhaps, this is the U.S. motive for supplying Jordan with modern planes and weapons. It is also the same motive behind stationing Egyptian, U.S., and Omani forces on Jordanian territory. The plot is big and it encompasses a much greater area than the 'Arafatist- U.S.-Israeli plot against Lebanon's security and the unity of the Arab fighters against Israel and its aggression. The plotters have vested interest in heeding King Husayn's advice to his American allies that they should hold negotiations soon to avoid the Arab masses' reaction against the plots to liquidate the causes of Arab struggle, headed by the Palestinian cause.

Students of recent U.S. policy cannot separate arming Jordan and reinforcing it with U.S. and Egyptian forces from the Israeli threats to Syria — threats which came in statements by Israeli military commanders.

Therefore, all the parties in this conspiracy have one aim: These parties have pledged to implement the new U.S. strategy, about which the U.S. secretary of state had talked. The 'Arafatist plot against the Palestinian people and struggle did not stop at the Beirut sedition, which the 'Arafatists had fabricated, but has transcended it to coordinating with the Jordanian regime and the Zionist entity against our people in the occupied territory. The Jordanian plot against the Palestinian people has also been continuing since the partition of Palestine between the Jordanian and Israeli entities. The hostile role that the United States played against the Palestinian people's aspirations and Arab rights cannot be overstressed.

Thus, all these parties are now bent on liquidating the Arab stance that opposes the U.S. strategy. This makes the U.S.-Israeli threats of aggression the last U.S. guarantee for the Jordanian regime. This threat is the last U.S. way of taking revenge on the Arab stand that defeated the Marines in Beirut, forced Israel to withdraw from the south, and thwarted all the 'Arafatist plots to sell Palestinian blood.

The attempts by the United States, Israel, and the defeatists will not succeed. The Arab masses are no longer terrified by threats. They have learned that liberating territories cannot be realized through haggling but, rather, through armed struggle, and that the power of the masses can confront the forces of aggression and plotting regardless of their power and form.

TISHRIN Cited on U.S. Protection of Allied Arabs

JN081452 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0710 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] Damascus, 8 Jun (SANA) — The newspaper *TISHRIN* has repeated the guarantee that the United States has offered to those Arabs who want to surrender and negotiate with Israel the protection of the capitulationist from Syria. *TISHRIN* says: Here is the U.S. arms deal with King Husayn. It is part of the fulfillment of this guarantee of protection. The other part is the announcement that two Egyptian brigades have been sent to Jordan to protect Husayn from internal disturbances.

In its editorial today under the headline "The Scenario of the Game", the newspaper adds: At the rear corner of the map of events is also that rude Iraqi announcement about a Syrian vehicle loaded with explosives that was captured in Iraq. Perhaps this completes the general framework and trend of the events prior to the beginning of direct negotiations between 'Arafat and Husayn, and Israel.

The newspaper added: Was it not like this following the signing of the Camp David agreement with Al-Sadat? Had Al-Sadat's Egypt not become the enemy of the nation, and particularly of Syria, and had Israel not become the ally?

TISHRIN refers to the Amman agreement, to Husayn's authorization to dispose of the Palestinian people and cause, to the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation that Israel has nominated and chosen its members among the names that have long dealt with the occupier, and to the sudden zeal of most of the renegade Arabs to protect the camps whereas they had not moved to protect Palestine, Jerusalem, and the entire cause. The paper also refers to the fact that when the Israeli tanks were on their way to Beirut, those renegade Arabs did not call for the convocation of a session of the Arab League's Council.

The paper adds: Those Arabs are now calling for the protection of camps from the Amal movement, which was the main faction and ally of the Palestinians in Lebanon and in southern Lebanon prior to and following the invasion. All this is meant to make the Arabs forget the entire Palestine that is now being sold to the

United States and Israel. Those renegade Arabs know that 'Arafat's hue and cry is insincere and tendentious.

The paper adds: The dangerous pan-Arab crime being committed and that is aimed at undermining the Palestine cause and at capitulation to the Zionist enemy requires, in the opinion of the plotters and the renegade Arabs, a fierce informational, political, economic and military campaign against Syria, hoping they can reduce the effectiveness of the Syrian confrontation of the conspiracy. They will maliciously try to blow up Lebanon and to make us bleed through this soft spot. They will also try to surround Syria from all sides. However, they are deluded if they have not already completely lost their minds.

TISHRIN affirms that the renegades and plotters will find out that Hafiz al-Asad's Syria, through experience, is impossible to be overtaken and is not susceptible to compromise. The conspiracy will not succeed and what Syria does not want will not take place. What Syria wants is the decision of the entire Arab nation and the conscience of its masses.

Peres Addresses Knesset on Peace Plan 10 Jun
TA110704 Jerusalem GOVERNMENT PRESS OFFICE in English 10 Jun 85

["Political statement" by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres to the Knesset on negotiations with Jordan on 10 June]

[Text] During the 37 years of the state's existence, we have known five wars and one peace.

The wars had a price. The peace had a price. The wars cost the Jewish people and the Arab world heavy casualties. Thousands of young people fell on the battlefield. The national economies of the Middle East countries were severely damaged, and a heavy social price was paid. The wars ended with victories, but not with solutions.

The peace was also costly. But the price was in territory, not in human life. The economic cost was also high, but it was a one-time cost, and worthwhile.

Today, too, the alternative facing the countries of the region is not just between peace and war, but also between the price of peace and the price of war.

For wars — irrespective of who initiates them — all the sides pay a price; in peace — irrespective of who initiates it — all the sides enjoy its fruits.

Today, too, Israel is ready to pay a price for peace — but provided that the payment actually brings peace, and provided that the Arabs also pay its price; otherwise no one will believe that they genuinely want peace.

It's possible that there is a change of atmosphere in the Middle East. It's possible that an opportunity has arisen which must not be missed. We do not want to belittle such a possibility, or to slam the door on such an opportunity. And it is precisely out of a constructive approach that we must be careful that a negative tactic does not destroy a positive strategic change. Therefore, when we peruse Jordan's stands, we must examine not only whether they are acceptable to Israel, but also whether they lead to peace. To peace and not to evasion of peace.

The first, immediate Jordanian demand is for the supply of advanced American arms, as a down-payment on moves whose nature hasn't yet been made clear. The Jordanians — so they tell the Americans — need these arms so that they can cope with a possible Syrian threat.

I am pleased that Jordan does not sense — and it is right — the existence of an Israeli threat. But if there is actually an immediate Syrian threat — and I don't see Syria launching an attack on Jordan tomorrow morning -- I doubt whether three battle squadrons of F-20's and improved Hawk missiles will prevent Syria from going ahead. What's more, the supply and absorption of these planes is a matter of two to three years at least. And if an immediate Syrian threat has in fact arisen because of Jordan's possible move towards a strategy of peace, a different, immediate deterrent must be sought against such a threat.

Arms are meant to serve policy. And if these arms are not intended to serve a policy of belligerence vis-a-vis Israel, this should be stated authoritatively, unequivocally and publicly. Because the supply of American tanks to Jordan at the start of the 1960's is still fresh in our mind: when Jordan undertook that those tanks would not cross the Jordan River and would not be employed against Israel. But once an "environmental opportunity" arose, Jordan used those tanks to attack Israel in 1967, without any provocation whatsoever on Israel's part.

Our friends the Americans tried to explain this to Jordan, and also proposed, as the suppliers of the requested arms, that Jordan declare a policy of non-belligerence. The result was disappointing. Instead of declaring a policy of non-belligerence, Jordan declared a non-belligerent environment, meaning that non-belligerence is not a policy, but rather an environment. Instead of declaring a commitment for the future, it spoke in terms of a weather forecast.

Jordan's evasion from declaring a policy of non-belligerence effectively leaves it with a declared policy of a state of belligerence against Israel, and not in a state of non-belligerence with Syria.

In this situation, Israel cannot regard additional arms (to Jordan) as a contribution to the peace momentum, but rather as an additional inducement (for Jordan) to refrain from withdrawing from its policy of belligerence. Israel is against such arms supplies.

The impression of the United States is that Jordan is approaching readiness for direct negotiations; but in the United States, Jordan's proposed stages for negotiations were published. The question is not only whether we accept them — a legitimate question in itself — but whether they pave the road to a peace process.

What is Jordan proposing?

In the first stage, talks between a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and an American delegation headed by Mr. Richard Murphy, in Amman. The Palestinian contingent will not, at this stage, include Palestinians who are active in the PLO.

In the second stage, the head of the PLO is supposed to recognize 242 and 338, while simultaneously the United States is to announce its readiness to hold talks with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, with the Palestinian contingent being composed of PLO personnel.

The third stage is meant to commit the United States to hold talks with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, in order to prepare an international conference.

And only then would the fourth stage come: An international conference.

The first stage is designed to forge an American commitment vis-a-vis a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, and to (bring about) partial recognition of the PLO. This while the PLO continues to adhere to the Palestinian Covenant, rejects Resolutions 242 and 338, refuses to recognize Israel or to conduct negotiations with

it, and while it continues to employ terrorism. The result of this stage might be a strengthening of the PLO which went to Amman only because it was weakened and reconciliation with the PLO's rejectionist policy which will then be able to cross the U.S. door step which is currently blocked.

In the second stage, according to the Jordanians, the PLO leader is supposed to recognize UN Resolutions 242 and 338. Then the United States would fully recognize the PLO despite the fact the PLO had not recognized Israel and had not stopped its terrorist actions. This is the Jordanian position but the PLO has other demands, including the right to self-determination. Jordan argues that it cannot advance on its own, without the Palestinians and the PLO. Were the entire problem just to make peace between Jordan and the PLO, even through U.S. mediation, that would be all right. However, if the intention is to make peace with Israel rather than without Israel, this is an attempt to ignore Israel's positions and abrogate specific U.S. commitments. Jordan proposed a third stage: A conference between the United States, Jordan, and the Palestinians in order to prepare an international conference. With all our due respect to King Husayn, I must tell him candidly, here and now, that he must make up his mind whether he does or does not want to make peace with Israel. If he wants to make peace with Israel — and Israel does not object to a Jordanian-Palestinain delegation that is not a delegation of the PLO — he must understand that he must sit with Israel rather than try time and again to make Israel sit in a dark and musty waiting room until everything is resolved without it. We respect Jordan and the Palestinians, but Jordan and the Palestinians must also respect us. Instead of negotiations with Israel, Jordan is proposing, as a fourth stage, holding an international conference. Among others, this conference would be attended by the United States, the Soviet Union, France, Britain, Syria, and the PLO.

What would happen at such a conference? The Soviet Union would be raised to the status of mediator despite the fact that it has severed relations with Israel and locked its gates to Jews seeking to leave. In other words, the Soviet Union would not recognize Israel diplomatically but Israel would have to publicly recognize the Soviet Union's objectivity. At the beginning of the conference, the Soviet Union might declare that it supports the Arab positions and the position of Syria, which is the most extremist among the Arab countries. It would justify Syria's goals and the Palestinian charter. What then would be the chances or possibilities that Jordan or a Palestinian delegation would adopt a position more moderate than that of the Soviet Union?

True, the Soviet Union is a huge superpower, while Israel is a small country; a small country but not one that will humilate itself in the face of the grandiosity of a huge superpower.

The PRC would also be recognized as a participant, on the level of a mediator. The PRC has not even recognized Israel and, at least publicly, it supports the PLO's position. Israel does not pose a threat to the PRC and the PRC does not pose a threat to Israel. However, if the PRC wants to play a role in achieving peace in the Middle East it must recognize the supremacy of peace rather than prefer the interests of the countries that refuse to make peace.

According to this plan, the United States would have to come to the conference being semicommitted to the Jordanian and PLO position. Then, and only then, would Israel be asked to join in; it would be the last to be asked, it would be isolated, and it would be asked to supply territorial food to the patrons sitting around the conference table. This is a plan to defeat Israel rather than to hold negotiations with Israel.

Of course, we must distinguish between the Jordanian and U.S. positions. I believe in the friendship of President Ronald Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz, and even if we have an argument with them this is an argument between friends who are seeking a way to peace rather than an argument with enemies who want to bring Israel to its knees. Secretary of State George Shultz believes that the Jordanian and Palestinian positions have changed. He believes that Jordan and the Palestinians have opened new avenues for direct negotiations and peace. If that is true, then this change came about due to our fundamental and joint standing. An erosion in this standing might halt the process and reverse the achievement.

The United States has acceeded to the first stage of the Jordanian plan but as far as recognizing the PLO based only on the latter's acceptance of UN Resolutions 242 and 338 and the PLO's demand for recognition of its right to self-determination, the United States had, according to what it has told us, remained faithful to its previous positions. Just like us, the United States is opposed to an international conference and insists on direct negotiations. Hence, the argument between us is about three fundamental issues: Holding a preliminary meeting with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, the composition of that delegation, and the supply of arms to Jordan as advance payment despite the fact that Jordan has — and the United States has also stated as much — abstained from declaring a non-belligerent policy.

Israel does not just criticize the positions adopted by Jordan or the U.S. proposals. Israel also acts and makes proposals which will bring about a real change that will bring peace in our region closer. What is the Israeli plan?

First, Israel is currently completing its withdrawal from Lebanese soil and from Lebanese politics. Rumors have spread in the Arab world alleging that Israel covets parts of Lebanon's land, the waters of its rivers, and fragments of Lebanese politics. As everyone can see, all these rumors have proved to be false. The IDF's withdrawal from Lebanon not only concludes our presence in Lebanon, but it also puts an end to the groundless fears that this presence provoked. It was not the Amal organization that expelled the IDF from Lebanon, it was the Israeli Government that made the decision since, in any event, Israel did not plan to remain permanently in Lebanon. I remind Nabih Birri that terror from Lebanon brought Israel into Lebanon, rather that vice versa.

Second, the national unity government undertook not to change the sovereignty in Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza district. Moreover, it undertook and is committed to proposing far-reaching autonomy — that is, full autonomy — to the inhabitants of those territories. Israel promised, according to what is written in the

Camp David accords, that the Arabs of Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza district would take part in determining their future.

Third, the government has adopted its own policy regarding the quality of life in the territories, and the settlements. This policy takes not only Israel's rights into account but also the feelings of the inhabitants of the territories.

Fourth, the dialogue with Egypt resumed after a freeze of several years. Ministers and emissaries on both sides visit Cairo and Jerusalem. We have launched a series of contacts in order to solve the disputed issues and to warm up the so-called cold peace. In fact, Egypt and Israel have reached a central and important conclusion and that it would be best to solve all the problems simultaneously by weaving a common basket which would be filled with all the issues pending agreement.

From this podium, I would like to appeal to President Mubarak and his people and tell them candidly: The peace between Egypt and Israel, in which president Mubarak has a part, is the brightest ray that has illuminated the Middle East in the last few years. both us and the Egyptians have undertaken to promote this achievement, not just as an achievement on its own merit but as a move that will bring about the expansion of the process over the entire region. We undertook to act so that the strategy of peace has the upper hand over the traditional strategy of war. We did not look for a separate, but rather for a comprehensive peace, and we must strive to achieve this purpose. Therefore, and because of it, Egypt and Israel should prove to all the countries in the Middle East that peace between us has been successful and that it has enabled us to deal with the problems that emerge occasionally in a constructive fashion. Solving the disputes between us is therefore not a contribution to the past but a contribution to the future; it is not only a contribution to Egyptian-Israeli relations but also a contribution to the momentum of the peace process.

Fifth, we propose peace negotiations based on four principles: Negotiations between equals and under conditions of equality, direct negotiations, negotiations without preconditions, and negotiations with the parties interested in peace rather than with the parties interested in continuing the conflict.

Sixth, in order to achieve these aims, Israel proposes the following stages: First, continued talks between U.S. representatives, Israel, Jordan, Egypt, and Palestinian representatives who are not PLO members; second, establishing a small Jordanian-Palestinian-Israeli team which will prepare an agenda for a Jordanian-Palestinian-Israeli summit with U.S. participation; third, recruiting the support of the permanent members of the UN Security Council for direct negotiations between Jordan and a Palestinian delegation and Israel without asking them to undertake in advance to support the position of one of the sides; fourth, appointing authentic Palestinian representatives from the territories who will represent the positions of the inhabitants and who would be acceptable to all the parties; fifth, convening an opening conference within 3 months at a venue to be decided either in the United States, Europe, or the Middle East.

I believe that we can tell our friends across the ocean and our friends across the river that despite all the obstacles and difficulties in the way Israel believes that we can reach direct negotiations which might bear fruit and that Israel is prepared to contribute a great deal in order to bring these negotiations as close as possible.

Knesset Debate Following Peres Address Detailed

TA102020 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] This evening Prime Minister Shim'on Peres replied to the Knesset members who took part in the debate following his announcement about the U.S. initiative and the Israeli peace plan. The prime minister sharply criticized the opposition, both on the right and on the left. Neither the extreme left nor the extreme right are interested in negotiations, Mr Peres said. Victor Shemtov of MAPAM proposes negotiations with our hands up, while Ge'ula Kohen of the Tehiya seeks negotiations with our eyes focused on the ground.

The prime minister sharply rapped MAPAM members and said: How dare you not allow me to tell the PLO to abandon terror? You are either refuseniks or good-for-nothings. Mr Peres also leveled sharp criticism at Yosi Sarid of the Citizens' Rights Movement, saying that Sarid's position is more extreme than that of the Arabs. You have a lot of brains, Mr Peres told him, but you have no brains to do a lot.

Addressing Ge'ula Kohen, Mr Peres said she suffers from a terrible political blindness. It is inconceivable that the only motivation of the Jewish people should be territory. The prime minister also settled accounts with Likud Knesset Members Eliyahu Ben-Elisar and Mikha'el Eytan who criticized his plan. To Eytan who said Israel should demand Amman in exchange for Husayn's claim on Jerusalem, the prime minister said: Go right ahead and demand Amman and we will see what you get.

Summing up his remarks, the prime minister said that both the Likud and the Alignment agreed to conduct negotiations with Jordan and with Palestinians. He said he seeks an arrangement in our region because he sees the blood, the technology, and the past. We must achieve peace because it is good for all, he concluded.

Our correspondent in the Knesset 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that the Knesset will only vote on the prime minister's statement on Wednesday because the Citizens' Rights Movement, MAPAM, and the Progressive List for Peace have announced that they regard the vote on the prime minister's announcement as a motion of no confidence.

Peres Promises Helsinki To Work To Free Soldiers

TA110548 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Prime Minister Peres last night again promised the Finnish premier that Israel would continue to work for the release of Finnish soldiers detained by the south Lebanese army. He also promised that the soldiers would not be harmed while in captiv-

ity. The Voice of Israel's political reporter said the telephone conversation was at the initiative of the Finnish premier.

Rabin Denies Lavi Engine To Be Manufactured in U.S.

TA101309 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew
10 Jun 85 p 1

[Report by Arye Arad]

[Text] Yesterday all the branches of the defense establishment denied outright rumors that it has been decided to manufacture all the engines for the Lavi aircraft in the United States and not at Bet Shemesh Engines Company. An article on the issue was published in yesterday's edition of the U.S. magazine *AERO SPACE DAILY.*

"I know nothing about such a decision," Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin said in reply to correspondents' questions. "I did not make any such decision and as long as this is so, no decision exists," the minister claimed.

The defense establishment also rejected reports about technological difficulties in the development of parts of the plane. A senior source told the *DAVAR* correspondent that "the development of the aircraft is a complex matter based on trial and error and experimentation. The whole process is plagued with difficulties which have to be settled. We are, after all, talking about a new weapon, the likes of which have not been seen before," the source added. "Thus, a model has to be manufactured, the difficulties have to be examined, and solutions need to be found before perfection can be achieved. This is the way something new — the first of its kind — is produced."

Arens Criticizes Peres on Foreign Policy Moves

TA100715 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2056 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Text] Bat Yam, 9 Jun (ITIM) — Only the foreign minister, not officials from the Prime Minister's Office, should conduct Israel's foreign policy. This was said by Minister Moshe Arens at a rally of activists held this evening at the Bat Yam branch of the Likud.

Minister Arens said that the fact that foreign relations are not conducted by the foreign minister has brought about the negative change in Israeli-U.S. relations. This is because the messages and signals sent to Washington from Israel have not been sufficiently clear.

Minister Arens also said that if the prime minister had wanted to send a message to the French president, he should have done so through Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, who is in Paris, and not through 'Uzi Bar'am, who is also in France as part of a Labor Party delegation.

"This is precisely the way to cause misunderstandings in the international arena," Minister Arens said.

PLP Submits No-Confidence Motion Over Peace Move

TA091924 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Text] The Progressive List for Peace [PLP] has submitted a motion of no-confidence in the government against the background of its refusal to respond to the Jordanian-Palestinian peace offer, as the motion reads. Knesset Members Muhammad Mi'ari and Mati Peled believe that the time for mutual Israeli-Palestinian recognition is ripe, but that the government is forced to turn down the Husayn-'Arafat initiative because of the basic guidelines of the joint Alignment-Likud Government.

Further on Visit of French Tourism Minister

Thanks Government for Help

TA101121 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1100 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] French Tourism Minister Michel Crepeau, currently visiting Israel, has thanked the government for having intervened and brought about the release of the French UNIFIL officer who was held captive for 2 days in southern lebanon. After having met with the Israeli president, the visiting minister told our correspondent Moshe Nussbaum that relations between Israel and France are excellent, and his visit here has contributed toward increasing bilateral cooperation.

Concludes Visit

TA110759 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 0724 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Ben-Gurion Airport, 11 Jun (ITIM) — French Tourism Minister Michel Crepeau concluded his visit to Israel this morning and left the country aboard an Air France plane, accompanied by his aides and the members of the delegation from La Rochelle, the town in which he serves as mayor.

Crepeau was in Israel as the guest of the minister of tourism, to conclude agreements on cooperation between the two countries in this field and cooperation with 'Akko, La Rochelle's twin city.

Japanese Official Comments on Relations

TA101756 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Japan's Foreign Ministry says that the release of convicted terrorist Kozo Okamoto has not damaged relations between his [as heard] country and Israel. Speaking during his visit to this country, the head of the Japanese Middle East desk also said the success of the Middle East peace process was a matter of great importance to his country. He added that Japan's foreign minister would be visiting Jordan next month as well as Syria and Saudi Arabia.

Chief of Staff Views Syrian Threat, Countermeasures

TA071504 Tel Aviv ITIM In Hebrew 1430 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Report on address by Chief of Staff Levi at Tel Aviv Commercial and Industrial Club — date not given]

[Excerpts] Tel Aviv, 7 Jun (ITIM) — The chief of staff said the Syrians know a lot about causing trouble for Israel, although not necessarily by means of direct confrontation. He noted that oddly enough, however, the quietest part of the border over the last few years has been our border with Syria, along the Golan Heights. He believes it has remained quiet thanks to their resolve not to allow terrorist activity from Syria.

Chief of Staff Levi noted nevertheless that "the Syrians will try to attack us in some form. That is why we have deployed our forces in a way and with a capability that will allow us to activate forces, if necessary. We will use military measures in order to guarantee the well-being of the regional inhabitants."

The chief of staff commented on the naval arena and said the terrorists have been trying to penetrate by sea both from Lebanon and from Algeria, 1,000 miles away. In Algeria there is a terrorist training infrastructure, which allowed them to launch a dinghy with 28 terrorists on board, all of whom were discovered — some caught, others killed.

"They organized a hit squad there — which incidentally was not the only one organized there — and their activity is continuing. The terrorists had intended to infiltrate into Israel, shoot, throw hand grenades, and kill. There was also another dinghy with five terrorists on board that was captured and destroyed. Our Navy is carrying out very intensive activity, and that explains the high incidence of cases in which it encounters terrorists at sea," he said.

Later Lieutenant General Levi noted that "today Syria says outright that it wants to annihilate Israel, but would like to do that under conditions that are convenient for it. That is why we must have answers for what might happen in the future. It is also necessary to bear in mind that in terms of conventional warfare, the weapons aimed at us are varied, originating both from the West and East, and are more abundant and more advanced. Hence the need to impose such a heavy burden on the Israeli population: 2 or 3 years of compulsory service (for men and women), as well as many reserve duty days for soldiers who have completed their compulsory service. I believe the army should be smaller in manpower, but its quality must be high and the personnel must be first class."

IDF Completes Withdrawal From Lebanon 10 June

TA101212 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] This afternoon the IDF completed the evacuation from Lebanon — except for a group of military advisers who will remain in the security strip. This was reported by top Israeli officers at the Good Fence gate in Metulla. Women soldiers greeted the returning soldiers with kisses, pinned paper flowers on their clothes, as well as badges saying: Welcome home.

It was reported that the military advisers and the liaison officers will continue aiding the army of southern Lebanon in its missions.

IDF Units Still Active

TA101732 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT Jun 85

[Excerpt] Despite the completion of the troop withdrawal, Israeli units were in action again today in the security zone searching for the perpetrators of the katyusha attack on the western Galilee this morning. The units were accompanied by helicopters. There were no casualties or damage in this morning's incident.

Demand for Releasing Finnish UN Soldiers Reiterated

TA110546 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] The south Lebanese army [SLA] command has reiterated its determination to release the Finnish UN soldiers it is holding, only when 11 of its own men are set free by the Shi'ite Amal organization. However, an SLA liaison officer, who met with three UNIFIL officers yesterday for more than 4 hours of talks on the issue, said that the SLA was prepared to meet the 11 men on neutral ground under UN auspices, and not to press for their return if they say that they do not wish to do so.

Commentary Examines Middle East Peace Proposals

TA070900 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 7 Jun 85 p 7

[Commentary by Washington correspondent Wolf Blitzer: "Testing Time for Peace"]

[Text] U.S.-Israeli relationship has been steadily improving for many months and may currently be better than ever before, but it is about to go through yet another rough period. That was the consensus this week among both American and Israeli specialists in the aftermath of separate visits to Washington by Jordan's King Husayn and Defence Minister Yitzhaq Rabin.

Senior U.S. officials are making it clear that they were very pleased by what they heard from Husayn. In contrast, they are expressing their deep disappointment in Rabin.

Husayn truly impressed the administration in what U.S. officials insisted was his willingness to take risks for peace. "King Husayn has taken some important initiatives that are positive, that move in the direction of peace, that move in the direction of direct negotiations, that employ the word 'nonbelligerency,' "said Secretary of State George Shultz.

He pointedly rejected efforts in the U.S. Senate to bar new arms sales to Jordan until it formally enters into direct negotiations with Israel. "To greet those moves (of the king) by the Senate sticking its finger in his eye doesn't seem to me to be a particularly good thing for the United States to do," Shultz added.

Rabin, during his talks here, demonstrated what the Americans considered to be an overly rigid stance regarding some proposed tactics to promote direct Israeli-Arb peace negotiations.

U.S. officials, in fact, said the defence minister appeared to be taking a more hardline posture on these issues than Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. Indeed, they said Rabin reminded them more of his immediate predecessor, Likud Minister Without Portfolio Moshe Arens, than the prime minister.

U.S. officials were most concerned about Rabin's decision to oppose publicly and privately any new U.S. arms sales to Jordan, a preliminary U.S. dialogue with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, and some form of an international "umbrella" for peace talks to help protect Husayn's flank in the Arab world.

"He's a genuine hawk," an American official said of Rabin, conceding personal surprise. "We were expecting to hear something else."

Rabin, for his part, said openly that he was leaving Washington still very much concerned about the U.S position on several issues. There was no effort to conceal these differences. Throughout his subsequent speaking tour in Cleveland, Boston, Chicago and New York, moreover, he was very tough in reaffirming this concern — a posture which merely further irritated the administration. He was especially outspoken in rejecting U.S. arms sales to Jordan, warning that they might eventually be turned against Israel.

The Americans, therefore, were quickly losing hope that Peres, Minister Without Portfolio 'Ezer Weizman and some other more dovish Labour ministers might still be in a position to overrule Rabin, Arens, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and the Likud ministers. "It doesn't look good," one informed U.S. diplomat said.

Other U.S. officials expressed fear that the longstanding feud between Peres and Rabin, dating back to the mid-1970s when Rabin was prime minister and Peres was defence minister, was threatening to resurface. There was fear in Washington of paralysis in the peace process resulting from a governmental crisis in Jerusalem.

The Americans see an historic opportunity being missed unless a flexible and forthcoming response is made by the U.S. and Israel to Husayn. "We've missed too many chances in the past," one of them said.

The major problem separating U.S. thinking from that of Israel — as reflected by Rabin this week — is over Arab, especially Jordanian and Palestinian, intentions. The administration has made it clear that it senses a dramatic, even historic, change towards Israel emerging among "moderate" Arabs, including even PLO chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

They have interpreted 'Arafat's silence in refusing to dissociate the PLO from Husayn's public remarks in Washington as representing a major step forward. A year earlier, U.S. officials said, 'Arafat would have publicly condemned Husayn for merely hinting that the PLO now was prepared to embrace UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 as a basis for peace negotiations. But that did not occur after Husayn's summit with President Ronald Reagan at the White House.

The administration is clearly inching forward towards the start of substantive talks with the PLO. The first step will involve a return visit to the Middle East by Assistant Secretary Richard Murphy for preliminary discussions with Jordanians and non-PLO Palestinians. But the latter will have the blessing of 'Arafat and will, primarily, be charged with finding exact language which will lead to U.S.-PLO relations. Whether that ever materializes remains to be seen.

There is also a fundamental difference between the Americans and most Israeli ministers, again reflected by Rabin, over Jordan's readiness to enter into direct negotiations with Israel. Shultz and other U.S. officials believe Husayn demonstrated such an intention while in Washington.

White House and State Department spokesmen, for example, have repeatedly quoted from Husayn's public remarks while in Washington. Husayn had said that he was committed to moving to "negotiations among the parties to the conflict between the Arab side, a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, with Israel on the other side." That, U.S. officials said, was a clear statement in support of direct negotiations.

"We intend to support that effort and the president told King Husayn that he, the king, would be able to count on the United States for assistance in addressing problems which Jordan may face in those areas," White House spokesman Larry Speakes told reporters. Other U.S. officials subsequently suggested that this meant a new U.S. economic and military aid package for Jordan, including advanced jet fighters and surface-to-air missiles.

In the midst of all of this, therefore, the administration's plan to sell such weapons to Jordan is going to create one of those clearly "no-win"-type situations for Israel and its supporters in the American Jewish community. Once again, as in the 1981 Saudi AWACs confrontation, Israel is going to face the prospect of either quietly standing back while new offensive weapons are provided to an Arab confrontation state, or risk poisoning the very positive state of American-Israeli relations.

But Israel's options are really limited. Realistically, there is no way any Israeli government can sit this fight out on the sidelines. There are clear constraints within which Israel is going to have to operate.

The fact is that the pro-Israeli political community in Washington, led by the American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC), has already gone full speed ahead against any Arab arms sales to Jordan. There are, as a result, some 69 senators who have co-sponsored a resolution opposing such sales until Jordan enters into direct talks with Israel.

If Jordan is interested in obtaining U.S. arms, they say, let it simply begin negotiations with Israel. Egypt signed a peace treaty with Israel and no one in Washington now opposes U.S. weapons sales to Egypt.

But Jordan first wants the weapons, according to U.S. officials, as an indication of U.S. good faith. It needs the arms, they added, in order to stand up to serious challenges from Syria, radical Palestinians and other Arab rejectionists under the influence of Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and Iran's Ayatollah Khomeyni.

But Congress is still strongly opposed, and is prepared to take legislative steps to block such sales.

"We believe that any legislation of this type would prejudge and impose new inhibitions on moves towards peace," said Speakes at a White House press briefing. "We recognize that Jordan has legitimate security concerns and requirements and that there is a relationship between feeling secure at home and conducting an active, assertive foreign policy."

The battle lines, thus, have been drawn. The fight has been shaping up for many months. AIPAC and other pro-Israeli forces have been very active for some time in promoting the anti-Jordan resolution. Until very recently, the administration did not seek to actively counter that lobbying campaign, even though it knew such a campaign was underway.

But since Husayn's visit, the administration seems to have emerged as a true believer in Husayn's commitment to peace. Senior U.S. officials, therefore, are prepared to wholeheartedly resist Israel and the pro-Israeli community in Washington on this issue.

Unfortunately, a bitter period of recriminations and allegations is in store for all concerned. And the ultimate loser is likely to be the peace process.

Schiff Comments on U.S. Arms Sales to Jordan

TA071054 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
7 Jun 85 p 13

[Commentary by military correspondent Ze'ev Schiff: "Argument Within the U.S. Administration"]

[Text] Along with the argument over the participation of PLO-approved Palestinian representatives in a delegation to negotiations with the United States and Israel, we should expect another dispute between Jerusalem and Washington over the supply of modern weapons to Jordan. In his last trip to Washington, Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin was already asked to reply to questions posed by various U.S. generals on this issue. The U.S. Administration has been dealing with the question of supplying additional modern weapons to Jordan for several months. The Jordanians exerted pressure, conducted an aggressive public relations campaign, and hinted that if left with no other choice, they would turn to the Soviet Union and buy aircraft there (except for mobile antiaircraft missiles and radar-directed antiaircraft cannons).

There were differences within the U.S. Administration over the supply of modern weapons to Jordan at this time. The NSC, headed by McFarlane, adopted a minimalist line. Its position was that Jordan should not be given modern weapons as long as King Husayn has not made a practical and significant move toward direct negotiations with Israel. NSC experts objected to supplying Jordan with modern jet fighters, particularly F-16's. They suggested that Jordan should merely be supplied with additional batteries of mobile Hawk missiles, while emphasizing that Jordan should foot the entire bill ($350-400 million) rather than get it as a U.S. grant. The Pentagon, headed by Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, adopted the opposite position. It suggested that the Jordanian request, including the aircraft, should be heeded.

The Pentagon argues that the Jordanian request should be heeded at once, parallel to its first steps in the peace process, rather than wait for future developments. According to the Pentagon, Husayn not only needs an "international umbrella" to cover his moves toward negotiations with Israel, but also a "military umbrella" vis-a-vis Syria. The argument is that Husayn should now be compensated for all the moves he has already made, such as resuming diplomatic relations with Egypt, his agreement with 'Arafat, his prodding of the PLO to move in the direction of a political solution, and his announcement that he is prepared to conduct direct negotiations with Israel. According to the Pentagon, these moves might make him vulnerable vis-a-vis Syria, and for this reason he needs a "military umbrella."

It seems that the resolution made after the king's visit should be regarded as a semicompromise. Weinberger's recommendation to sell him jet fighters as well was accepted, but instead of F-16's he will be sold the new F-20's manufactured by the Northrop Co. The latter has for years been trying to persuade the Jordanians to buy the F-20's, which have not been sold to anybody to date. The Jordanians have so far refused because they had their eyes set on the F-16's, which are of superior quality, although the F-20's also have good assault capabilities.

This is not the first time that Washington is selling Jordan weapons which Israel regards as modern. In 1965, for instance, the U.S. Administration asked Israel not to lobby its friends in Congress to object to the supply of U.S. tanks to Jordan. Ultimately, it was decided that the Jordanians would undertake to station the U.S. tanks on the east bank of the Jordan river. In the West Bank, the Jordanians stationed Centurion tanks purchased from Britain. That was the situation until the 6-Day War, when Jordan broke its promise and moved units equipped with U.S. tanks into the West Bank.

The Americans argue — justifiably so — that Israel will always object to the sale of modern aircraft to Jordan. However, the speed with which the Americans rushed to supply modern weapons to the Jordanians will introduce a sensitive security issue into the argument that is expected to emerge in Israel over the political negotiations. This might spoil the climate and make things more difficult for those members of the Israeli Government who are in favor of meeting Husayn halfway. Consequently, the present deal is ill-timed as far as those Israelis who want to promote the peace process with Israel are concerned. If the Americans have already decided to sell modern weapons to Jordan, it would be best to announce it after the sides have approved the composition of the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and direct negotiations with Israel have started.

In 1985, Israel is more sensitive to the supply of modern and high-quality weapons systems to Jordan. There are some good reasons for Israel's sensitivity: Israel is currently experiencing an unprecedented economic crisis. This crisis, whose solution cannot yet be seen in the offing, calls for cuts in the defense budget, and it is doubtful that the IDF will be compensated for them in the future. This is the first time in the history of the IDF that it has had to reduce its units. Calculations show that within a few years, the Air Force will have to reduce the number of aircraft (although their quality will increase), at a time when the Arab armies — individually — continue to grow quantitatively and qualitatively stronger. Although the qualitative balance of power still tilts in Israel's favor, it seems that the economic weakness will ultimately affect the IDF's strength.

The supply of high-quality and sophisticated weapons to the Arab armies might further erode the IDF's qualitative edge. Since the war in Lebanon, the military strength of the Syrian Army has increased both in terms of range and quality. This is the first time that Syria might pose a military problem for Israel, even if it strikes on its own. An increase in the assault power of other Arab countries east of Israel might represent a temptation for a belligerent confrontation in the future.

Israel is the only country in the Middle East that must wage an arms race on three fronts: first, against the arms systems supplied by the Soviet Union. This is mainly a quantitative arms race, although it has acquired a qualitative dimension in the last few years (SA-21 missiles, more sophisticated air-to-air missiles, and more modern aircraft to Syria); second, against European weapons. This race is of a qualitative nature, and through it the Arab countries attempt to acquire arms systems that they cannot get from either the United States or the Soviet Union. No less than nine European countries are currently selling various types of weapons and military equipment to the Arab countries, including Jordan.

The third front is created by the sale of U.S. arms. This is a large front, both in terms of quantity and quality, and Israel is particularly bothered by it due to the excellent quality of U.S. weapons. Washington has created a vicious cycle through its large-scale arms sales to the Middle East. On the one hand, Washington wants to strengthen Israel and help it overcome its economic crisis. On the other hand, it must sell sophisticated weapons and equipment to the Arab countries and this automatically leads to an increase in Israel's military aid requests.

In order to maintain the qualitative edge, Israel seeks to acquire technologically superior systems which are also more expensive. The sale of sophisticated weapons to Jordan adds a new element to the third front of the arms race, which will further tax Israel's economy and indirectly increase its dependence on the United States.

Today, vehement opposition to the supply of modern weapons to Jordan is not voiced by a Likud member but by Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin. During his visit to Washington after he took office, the issue was raised in a meeting with the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (as well as in talks with President Reagan, the secretary of defense, and various congressional committees). When General Vessey asked him about his position, Rabin said: "Every Israeli leader in the past, in the present, and presumably also in the future can do nothing but object to the supply of arms to an Arab country which insists that it is in a state of war with Israel." Vessey then asked how could one make sure that King Husayn is not toppled. Rabin replied: "My experience as a military man and in political life in the Middle East has shown me that additional weapons do not necessarily guarantee the survival of a regime. In contrast, it is clear that weapons given to Arab countries aggravate the threat posed to Israel. That poses an additional burden on Israel and, ultimately, on the U.S. budget as well."

Rabin is also not frightened by the possibility that an Arab country may turn to the Soviet Union for weapons, after having been refused by the Americans. "The U.S. weapons are a greater danger to us," Rabin told General Vessey.

There are some of the fundamental aspects, in addition to the military angles, that bother Israel with regard to the strengthening of the Jordanian Army.

OAU Congratulates U.S. Congress on Sanctions

EA072011 Dakar PANA in English 1530 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Addis Ababa, 7 June (PANA) — The OAU has congratulated the United States Congress for adopting by an overwhelming majority recently the resolution on economic sanctions against South Africa. A press release issued today by the OAU Secretariat in Addis Ababa said the U.S. Congress has, by this action, eloquently expressed the will of the majority of the people of the United States adding that this example deserved to be followed by other industrialized countries.

The OAU Secretariat expressed conviction that it was only by these measures that the evil system of apartheid could be dismantled. It further said that instead of South Africa giving an undertaking that it would do something to abolish the system, it was talking about how sanctions will hurt the black majority. The reaction of South Africa, the OAU Secretariat said, showed that it had no intention of scrapping apartheid. The international community should take note of this message, it added.

There has been spontaneous actions taken by countries recently against South Africa. About three weeks ago the Danish parliament took a decision prohibiting new investment in South Africa by Danish firms and investors.

African National Congress secretary general, Alfred Nzo, described the move as an effective response to mounting calls for total international isolation of the apartheid regime and for imposition of comprehensive, mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

Official Comments on African Arab Union Treaty

LD081343 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] African Arab Union Secretary General Abdelouahed Radhi has stressed that the African Arab Union treaty signed by His Majesty King Hassan II and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution, came at a time when the Arab homeland had reached a grave state that reflected on the future of its sons, their interests and dignity. He said that it is considered a step founded on sound and correct bases, that it will gradually result in producing trust among the Arabs.

In an interview granted to *AL-ZAHF AL-AKHDAR* of Libya, Abdelouahed Radhi stated that the aim of the African Arab Union treaty is to arm the Arab nation with a political and economic weapon to confront the danger threatening it. He declared that all structures of the union, provided for by the treaty, will begin to operate during the coming weeks. He explained that during the short life of the union cooperation between the two countries of the union has achieved significant satisfactory progress in various spheres, industrial, agricultural, commercial, health, and others.

Regarding a question on the existence of initiatives by the Arab and African countries to join the African Arab Union Abdelouahed Radhi stressed that the union is still young, is creating means to give it effectiveness, and will do tangible business for the well-being of the Arab nation and for the well-being of the peoples of the two countries. He said: All our efforts are for the union to achieve tangible success to be noted by all and for all to be convinced of their positiveness.

He added that the African Arab union must prove to the Arab and African countries that the union materially, morally, politically, and economically is beneficial. He stressed that time and history have shown that work carried out by His Majesty King Hassan II and Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution, was something that has been studied, is logical and is proceeding with sensible unhurried steps.

Regarding the negative reactions that emerged after the signing of the treaty was announced, he explained that they were expected, but we have a combatant leadership that assesses the value of things before proceeding with them. Abdelouahed Radhi pointed out that following the efforts by the two countries to publicize the contents of the treaty and its aims a change took place in world public opinion in favor of the treaty, in the Arab, African and European world.

Regarding the problem of occupied Ceuta and Melilla and the measures taken to return them to the motherland, Abdelouahed Radhi expressed his conviction that when Spain obtains something positive regarding Gibraltar it will be obliged morally and politically to relinquish to Morocco Ceuta and Mellila as two Arab towns. He added that the solidarity and support of Arabs and friends strengthen Morocco's position.

ALGERIA

India's Rajiv Gandhi Begins Visit to Algiers

Airport Arrival

LD101253 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] First here is a report on the arrival of Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in Algiers this morning: It was 1015 at Houari Bomedienne International Airport when the airliner carrying Mr Rajiv Gandhi, the Indian prime minister, and the delegation accompanying him landed for a friendly working visit to our country. At the bottom of the aircraft steps Mr Gandhi met brother President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and secretary general of the party, leading those who came to welcome him. The president and the Indian prime minister reviewed a formation of the Republican Guard and then heard the anthems of both countries played.

At the airport VIP lounge the Indian prime minister made a statement in which he said: I come carrying greetings and best wishes from the Indian people to President Chadli Bendjedid, the Algerian Government, and people. Our two countries have fought against colonialism and for a nonaligned policy. Algeria and India work for a new life based on social justice and modern economy. Relations between our countries have been distinguished by mutual respect, friendship, and cooperation. Algeria is very much respected in the Arab homeland and within the Nonaligned Movement. The Indian prime minister added: While playing host to the fourth summit of the Nonaligned Movement, Algeria invited my late mother Indira Gandhi to pay a visit to Algeria once again. In view of my mother's death I am today visiting Algeria to fulfill that invitation. The aim of both our countries is to put an end to the arms race, and liquidate colonialism.

After pointing out that the Palestinian people have not yet achieved their aim of independence, the Indian prime minister spoke about the sufferings of the African people in the southern part of Africa. He stressed that it is the duty of the member-countries of the Nonaligned Movement to settle their differences to bolster and realize peace and cooperation. The Indian prime minister in conclusion lauded the standard of bilateral relations between Algeria and India, pointing out that the views of both countries are identical and that we will continue to strive in this direction. He also extended greetings to President Chadli Bendjedid for inviting him to visit Algeria.

Meets President Bendjedid

BK101622 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] India is to buy 1/2 million tonnes of oil from Algeria. This is one of the decisions that emerged from the talks between the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, and the Algerian president, Mr Chadli Bendjedid, and their delegations in Algiers today. Algeria will explore the possibility of cooperation with India in more projects and also in the field of science and technology. The All India Radio special correspondent, Manohar Takroo, reports from Algiers that the two sides decided to step up bilateral economic cooperation to bring it to the level of the close ties in the political field, especially in the Nonaligned Movement. The direction for enlarging economic cooperation came from the prime minister and Mr Chadli Bendjedid who had a private meeting lasting over an hour within minutes of Mr Rajiv Gandhi's arrival in Algiers. Delegations of the two countries joined them later. Our correspondent adds that Algeria was represented by a high-powered delegation which included the prime minister, the foreign minister, and the ministers of commerce, transport, and communications. This reflects the importance that Algeria attaches to the talks with the Indian delegation. The two countries also decided to have periodical consultations between the foreign offices. The delegations are meeting again tonight to discuss details and identify specific areas of bilateral cooperation.

Mr Rajiv Gandhi apprised his host about the problems arising out of Pakistan's nuclear weapons program and induction of highly sophisticated weapons into that country. The subjects came when they were exchanging views on problems of their respective regions. President Bendjedid apprised Mr Gandhi of developments in North Africa, particularly the situation in Western Sahara. The two leaders discussed the west Asian problem and Lebanon and expressed support for the struggle of the Palestinian people for setting up an independent homeland.

Holds Press Conference

BK110717 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0240 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] The prime minister leaves Algiers for Washington today. He concluded his visit to Algeria with more wide ranging discussions with Algerian President Bendjedid. Addressing a press conference in Algiers last night, Mr Rajiv Gandhi said his talks with the Algerian leaders covered a number of subjects including the west Asia crisis and the Iran-Iraq conflict. He said India and Algeria have decided to expand the area of their cooperation. New areas of cooperation have been identified.

About Lebanon, the prime minister said the situation there is still fluid, but no solution to the problem can be achieved by keeping one superpower out of any peace conference on west Asia. He said the main point is that all concerned parties must be fully involved in the search for peace. The PLO, which is the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinians, must be involved in these efforts.

The All India Radio west Asia correspondent, Harish Avasthy, reports when the prime minister was asked whether he is considering the cancelation of his address at the National Press Club in Washington because of the invitation to the extremist leader, Mr G.S. Dhillon, Mr Gandhi replied: I do not let such people bother me.

Replying to a question, Mr Gandhi said there is no need to modify the direction of the Nonaligned Movement. However, there is a need to strengthen it. The movement has made important contributions toward world peace and stability, he added.

In an interview with the Algerian TV, Mr Gandhi (?praised) Algeria for its active participation in the Nonaligned Movement.

He also expressed India's concern over the continued apartheid policy pursued by South Africa and called upon the world community to renew its struggle to bring an end to such policy.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Drafts Plan for Arab Unity

Envoys Sent to Arab Nations

LD102228 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2200 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution yesterday received brothers Major Khuwayladi al-Hamidi; Dr Muftah al-Usta 'Umar, secretary of the General People's Congress; and Dr 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, who were commissioned to convey messages from the brother leader to the Arab kings and presidents. These messages include a draft of the Arab union which was prepared by a committee of experts and specialists according to the principles and concepts included in the message by the brother leader of the revolution to the Arab kings and presidents last year, and to which they replied with agreement in principle.

Major Khuwayladi al-Hamidi will go to Saudi Arabia and the Democratic Republic of Sudan for this purpose. Dr Muftah al-Usta 'Umar, the secretary of the General People's Congress, will go to Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, the UAE, North Yemen, South Yemen, Somalia, and Djibouti, while Dr 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki will visit Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, and Oman. For the same mission, Brother Muhammad al-Zuwayy, the Jamahiriyah resident secretary in Morocco, was instructed to go to Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, and Mauritania.

To Present Plan

LD102103 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] It has been learned that envoys of the brother leader of the revolution will convey messages to the Arab kings and presidents; these messages will include practical proposals for achieving Arab unity within the framework of the messages which were sent by the brother leader of the revolution last year, and which they answered by accepting in principle.

This singular proposal, which includes a practical concept for manifesting Arab unity, will be announced during the celebrations of the Libyan Arab people of the 15th anniversary of the evacuation of the American bases from Libyan Arab soil.

A committee of experts was commissioned to draft proposals for manifesting Arab unity according to the bases and concepts which were included in the message of the brother leader of the revolution.

This event comes within the movement by the Great Al-Fatih Revolution on the pan-Arab way to establish the united pan-Arab legitimate entity from the ocean to the gulf, and to get rid of the backwardness, divisions, and the regional forces hostile to the Arab nation and its unitary aspirations.

Plan Detailed

LD102139 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2056 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] During the past few days the brother leader of the revolution handed a number [words indistinct] and Arab unity according to the bases and concepts which were included in the leader's message that he sent to the Arab kings and presidents last year, which was answered by an agreement in principle.

It has been learned from a member of the group commissioned to draft this pan-Arab proposal that the plan will take into consideration that every Arab state will keep its regime, political institutions, administrative construction, and economic course. This will be a transitory stage toward the achievement of complete Arab unity which is demanded by the Arab masses.

If this concept is manifested, it will enable the Arabs to construct a political and economic entity which will be a genuinely effective force and which will be able to face up to all challenges. It will also enable the Arabs not only to get out of the sphere of economic and social backwardness and humiliation, and to overcome the attempts of annihilation directed by the Zionists and those behind them, but it is also the only way to achieve the comprehensive Arab unity which is a demand of the masses. Ignoring this demand by the Arab governments will lead to the use of violence in order to achieve it.

Therefore, the Al-Fatih Revolution, with its history of struggle, has never hesitated in its march on the road of achieving comprehensive Arab unity. It was and still is the main inciter for action aimed at closing the Arab ranks and establishing their comprehensive unity in order to preserve the future of the Arab nation against the imperialist Zionist danger.

Al-Qadhdhafi Proposes Libyan-Saudi Aid to Sudan

LD081224 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1205 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] Rabat, 8 Jun (KUNA) — According to press reports published here today, Libya has proposed to the Saudi Arabian Kingdom the allocation of a sum of money to help Sudan overcome its economic crisis. The payment would be shared equally by Libya and Saudi Arabia.

According to the *AL-USBU' AL-MAGHRIBI*, President [as received] Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi proposed this during his recent visits to Khartoum and Al-Ta'if.

Workers League Congratulates Al-Qadhdhafi

LD101839 Tripoli JANA in English 1746 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Tripoli, Ramadan 22, June 10, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The National Unionist League of Arab workers sent greetings to the leader of the revolution on this 15th anniversary of the expulsion of U.S. bases from the homeland soil. In their greetings they confirmed their pride in such a great national and historic achivement accomplished by the Libyan Arab people due to the effect of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution.

Sudanese Delegation Arrives To Promote Cooperation

LD101326 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] A Sudanese delegation representing the Foreign Ministry and the Ministry of Trade arrived in Tripoli today in the framework of promoting relations of cooperation between the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and Sudan.

Arab People's Congress Commemorates Al-Nasir

LD101820 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1715 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] The Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress yesterday issued a statement on the occasion of the 18th anniversary of the (?great stance) by the Arab people of Egypt on 9-10 June 1967, when the Arab masses in Egypt and everywhere in the Arab homeland refused to accept defeat and its results, and granted their confidence and ordered the pan-Arab leader Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir to resist and overcome all the results of the defeat.

In its statement, the secretariat saluted the Arab people of Egypt and what they presented as sacrifices for the sake of the pan-Arab battle. The secretariat in its statement also praised the role of the immortal leader, Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir who led the Arab nation in the battles of struggle against colonialism and Zionism and devoted his life to the Arab nation.

Arab Leaders' 'Treason' Against Palestinians Examined

LD071121 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0115 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Political analysis]

[Excerpts] In history we encounter the names of traitors who caused calamities against their homelands and people. However, when the calamities of the worst of them are measured against those of the defeatist Arab regimes, they seem mere offenses, because the level of the capitulationist Arab regimes' treachery is incredible and unimaginable to even the most doubtful person.

The history of treason has never before known a ruler that went to his enemy to declare its official and practical recognition until an Arab ruler came to present this precedent to history and to declare that there is no good reason for the conflict between the Arabs and the Zionist enemy, and that the matter is confined to a psychological complex. Thus he went to the enemy in order to remove this complex and to remove the psychological barrier, as he called it. This ruler was the late Al-Sadat.

The history of treason has not known traitors who agreed to annihilate some of their people in order to satisfy their masters and as a price for the conveyance of a capitulation deal at the expense of their pan-Arab soil until Arab traitors came also to present history with this precedent. Those traitors are those who are slaughtering the Palestinian masses in the camps. Among the other precedents presented to history by Arab traitors is one like King Husayn, who commits a political massacre of the Palestine problem as a whole with the knife of stable David while annihilation is taking place in the Palestinian camps in Lebanon, and who then claims unashamedly that he is sad and indignant because of the bloodshed in the camps. There are also those who are slaughtering the Palestinians with the same knife who say that they utterly condemn King Husayn's latest agreements in Washington. There are those who have adopted positions in the camp of King Husayn and stable David also declare their condemnation of the massacres in the camps while they wish these massacres to take place. If those massacres had not taken place and they were able to cause them, they would have done everything to make them occur in order to justify their defeat, renunciation, and fall in stable David. Amid the one-upmanship over the cause and the dealing in it, while awaiting the opportunity to kill it, some defeatist rulers claimed to the Palestinians that they placed no restriction on the armed struggle, and that they wanted to see the Palestinians advance ahead of them toward Palestine. Then came the critical test showing that the capitulationist rulers wanted to place the Palestinians before them in order to stab them in the back rather than follow them to Palestine. The critical tests have also proved that some of the bleakest pages, which the capitulationist rulers sometimes said they wanted to turn and tear up, they in fact want erased from the record of their relationship with Palestine because they are dissatisfied with its level and want replaced with harsher, bloodier, and more treacherous pages.

Those who are conspiring against the Arab cause stand behind the Etzel [Irgun Zva'i Leumi]-Amal gang. As for the Palestinian fighters, they are supported by the Arab nation led by its radical revolutionary force, which knows that the conflict with Zionism is one of existence and not one over borders and which discredits, fights, and curses the sectarian plans as it discredits, curses, and fights the liquidationist plans. Thus it is a shameful simplification to look at the war raging in Lebanon as though it is a war between the Etzel-Amal gang and the Palestinian fighters alone. The war is in fact between the Arab nation as a whole on the one hand, and imperialism, Zionism, and the stable David alliance on the other. Imperialism, Zionism, and the capitulationist reaction choose the Etzel-Amal gang to head the treacherous attack against the Palestinian camps. But this dirty alliance stands behind the Etzel gang with all its capabilities, hoping that it will annihilate the Palestinians and destroy the fighting rifle. This conspiracy, however, will be destroyed while the Palestinian Arab fighters hold on to their weapons and are determined to defend the camps until the defeat of the Etzel-Amal gang and all the conspirators' fall.

SUDAN

Siwar al-Dhahab Returns From Saudi Arabia

JN101118 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1055 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Khartoum, 10 Jun (SUNA) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council and commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces, and the delegation accompanying him returned here today after a 3-day official visit to Saudi Arabia. During the visit, Siwar al-Dhahab held bilateral talks with the Saudi monarch, His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz on developments in the Arab and international issues. The 1-hour talks also dealt with the situation in Sudan, especially the economic circumstances which Sudan is facing, desertification, and famine.

The Saudi monarch expressed readiness to study ways to enable Sudan to overcome the current economic situation.

Siwar al-Dhahab visited the prophet's mosque, and prayed in Medina.

Siwar al-Dhahab Views Foreign Ties, Local Issues

PM101537 London AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 10 Jun 85 pp 12-14

[Interview with Transitional Military Council Chairman 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab by Khaldun al-Sham'ah in Khartoum — date not given]

[Excerpts] *AL-DUSTUR*: On the question of Sudan's economy and foreign debts we have recently learned that the exact figure of Sudan's debts is unknown. Could you explain to us the present state of the economy?

Siwar al-Dhahab: As you well know, the economic situation in Sudan is bad. Many debts, totaling about $9 billion, have accumulated and are increasing annually with the added interest. Sudan has received loans from Arab funds. The drought and the encroaching desert have been very detrimental to Sudan's exports with the result that there is a chronic deficit in Sudan's trade balance. The debts are about $9 billion.

AL-DUSTUR: Was the question of rescheduling debts discussed with the U.S. secretary of state when he visited Khartoum recently?

Siwar al-Dhahab: Yes, the United States will give us some loans to help us repay some of the installments due to the World Bank, with some other facilities which could help us overcome some of our difficulties.

AL-DUSTUR: What is your attitude toward the PLO, Palestinian legitimacy, and the current attempts to divide or even liquidate the PLO?

Siwar al-Dhahab: We in Sudan believe that the PLO, under the leadership of struggler Yasir 'Arafat, is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Accordingly, we condemn any attempt to use this issue as a bargaining chip or to form an alternative organization because that would only undermine the cause. We support the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

AL-DUSTUR: There is talk in the streets about the relationship between the Armed Forces command and ranks and about petitions calling for the dismissal of some members of the Transitional Military Council and urging the council members to devote themselves to sovereignty and legislative work and to give up their army posts. How true is that?

Siwar al-Dhahab: First of all, we have not yet received the petitions you mentioned. We are confident that all the ranks, from the lowest to the highest, unanimously support and are satisfied with the council and are fully convinced that it is a harmonious and well-integrated council which fulfills their aspirations and is capable of achieving its set objectives. As regards the question of members devoting themselves to sovereignty and legislative work, this matter has been raised in the council but the prevailing view is that the members are capable of shouldering their command duties as well as their council duties. That is why we have not yet taken such a step.

AL-DUSTUR: There have been many signs pointing to a settlement of the problem of the south through negotiations with John Garang. The impression I recently got from reading the Sudanese press is that there is no response from Garang. How do you assess the situation now? Has there been actual contact with him that did not produce positive response or are contacts held indirectly?

Siwar al-Dhahab: There are positive contacts under way at present but we have not received the results of these contacts. Previously contacts were held by citizens in their personal capacity. We, as a state, have held contacts to arrange meetings with him. We believe that on completion of these contacts John Garang will understand the real situation, otherwise he will find himself isolated from the rest of the people both in the north and in the south. We believe that the next few days will witness concerted efforts aimed at settling the problem of the south. They will show whether John Garang is serious about settling the question of the south or is working in accordance with unknown calculations.

AL-DUSTUR: As an Arab I wonder what John Garang wants. Since the situation has changed and since he has frequently stated that he does not advocate secession, why does he not try to be positive now and help in building a democracy?

Siwar al-Dhahab: Some people believe that John Garang is now in Ethiopia. Ethiopia has given him massive military, financial, and informational support. It has given him unlimited support despite its own difficulties. That is certainly why it does not allow Garang to reach some understanding regarding the unresolved problems with Sudan unless we reach understanding with Ethiopia on matters of interest to both countries. It may not be easy for Garang to respond to a settlement in the south.

AL-DUSTUR: Have the Ethiopians made any specific demands regarding Sudan's attitude toward the Eritreans?

Siwar al-Dhahab: They have submitted no demands so far. There are some refugees in Sudan living in camps far from the Ethiopian borders. Ethiopia mistakenly believes that they are Eritrean camps. We do not allow any action to be launched from Sudan against Ethiopia and equally we do not allow any action to be launched from Ethiopia in Sudan.

AL-DUSTUR: On Sudan's relations with Libya, have all the causes of estrangement disappeared following Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's visit?

Siwar al-Dhahab: Yes, because the tension was above all something of a personal nature between the former president and the Libyan chairman. The factors which undermined our relations disappeared with the removal of the former president.

AL-DUSTUR: We have noticed that your relations with the United States are satisfactory and that U.S. commitments to Sudan are still being honored. What about your relations with the Soviet Union, particularly in the context of the new regime's recently declared policy of nonalignment? How do you view balanced relations with Moscow and Washington?

Siwar al-Dhahab: Since we have declared neutrality the relations will be balanced. As long as we are committed to a policy of nonalignment I believe that this will be satisfactory to both countries. In our statements on foreign policy we have emphasized Sudan's adherence to nonalignment.

AL-DUSTUR: At a seminar attended by 'Izz al-Din 'Amir, one of the Sudanese Communist Party's well-known leaders, there was a reference to the presence of four U.S. bases in Sudan. That surprised us. We would like you personally to verify this point.

Siwar al-Dhahab: There are no U.S. bases in Sudan. Dr 'Izz al-Din 'Amir was with me only a few minutes ago. If I had known about what happened at the seminar I would have asked him.

AL-DUSTUR: Could you tell us your opinion of what has happened regarding the question of abolishing the May laws, particularly the September 1983 laws?

Siwar al-Dhahab: Some groups have called for the abolution of the September laws on Islamic Shari'a, but other groups have strongly urged that these laws be maintained. Our view is that if any side is entirled to determine the fate of these laws then it must be the constituent assembly which will be elected at the end of this transitional period. So it is up to the Sudanese people.

AL-DUSTUR: We have heard about trials of some of the former regime's leaders. Will the former president, against whom various charges have been made by many sides, be brought to trial?

Siwar al-Dhahab: That is up to the people.

AL-DUSTUR: On the question of the Falashas, what point have the investigations reached?

Siwar al-Dhahab: They are continuing. It is quite clear there were operations in which Falashas were taken to Europe and from there to Israel. The investigations are continuing. When they are completed, anyone proven to have participated in these operations will be brought to trial.

AL-DUSTUR: How true are the rumors about nuclear waste?

Siwar al-Dhahab: That is just talk. We have found no evidence.

Daf'allah Sends Minister With Message for Garang

EA101539 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has entrusted Mr Peter Gatkuoth, the minister of transport and communications, to carry a message to Colonel John Garang inviting him to accept the principle of dialogue as a basis for solving the differences and for working together for the sake of national unity in Sudan.

In a statement to SUNA concerning statements issued by some members of the Political Bureau of the Popular Liberation Army rejecting dialogue with the Military Council, Council of Ministers, and political parties, his excellency said that the information given prominence by the news media on this subject quoting officials [words indistinct] is the same information available to him. He said that none of the officials had contacted him to convey to him the facts.

Dr al-Jazuli expressed his hope of hearing statements of a more positive nature. Mr Peter Gatkuoth has left the country to meet John Garang.

Daf'allah Receives Message From Egypt's 'Ali

NC081457 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1420 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] Khartoum, 8 Jun (MENA) — Sudanese Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah received a message from Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali today. The message dealt with Sudanese-Egyptian relations and the ways to promote them. It was delivered by Egyptian Ambassador to Sudan Husni 'Abbas Musharrafah, who said that the Egyptian and Sudanese Governments are in constant touch in order to further the interests of their people. He added that he discussed with the Sudanese prime minister the outcome of the recent visit to Cairo by Samuel Aru, Sudanese deputy prime minister and minister of irrigation.

Defense Minister Views U.S. Ties, Southern Problem

PM101100 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 7 Jun 85 pp 30-33

[Interview with Defense Minister Brigadier General 'Uthman 'Abdallah Muhammad by unidentified correspondent in Khartoum — date not given]

[Text] *AL-HAWADITH*: There can be no doubt that you are faced with a difficult situation in connection with the strong relations which Numayri's regime had with the United States.

Do you expect the U.S. enthusiasm to continue unabated, bearing in mind your intention to develop relations with Moscow?

Muhammad: From the beginning of the revolution we have been emphasizing that Sudan's foreign policy is not based on blocs. Our relations with the United States were and still are special. The United States has given much aid to Sudan. I cannot say that the aid was in return for facilities or for a U.S. military presence. That did not happen under the former regime and it will never happen in the future. We are against giving military facilities in our country to any power. True, we have confirmed our move in the direction of the East because that steps from our legitimate right to move in any direction while maintaining Sudan's independent decisionmaking power and freedom. I cannot imagine how that could affect our relations with the United States if these relations are based on common strategic interests and objectives, and on the principle of having the friendship of the Sudanese people without imposing trusteeship on them.

AL-HAWADITH: Is there a link between the Falashas operation and U.S. aid to Sudan?

Muhammad: The aid provided does not live up to the level of the developing relations between the two peoples. The cause of the Falashas was one of the former regime's most disgraceful practices. We believe in the just Palestinian cause, the Arabism of Jerusalem, and the Palestinian people's right to return to their homeland. We deplored that move because it was against the Sudanese people's wishes and against their aspiration for an Arab Palestine. Sending more Jews to an Arab land whose people were driven out, tortured, and killed is against the Sudanese people's ethics. We never thought that the insult to the Sudanese people would reach the point of using their country as a staging post for the emigration of more Jews.

AL-HAWADITH: How do you view the current military situation in the south?

Muhammad: For our part we have done everything possible at present to solve the problem of the south. We have rescinded Republic Decree No 1, which divided the south into three provinces against the will of its people. We have revived the Addis Ababa agreement, formed the Transitional Higher Executive Council for the south, with a central government, and we have considered the three old provinces to be administrative areas with commissioners from Juba to administer them. We also declared a unilateral cease-fire and granted amnesty to everyone who took up arms against the Sudanese Armed Forces. We are waiting for brother John Garang to open channels of dialogue with us, because we cannot solve any problem without knowing what it is. Although Garang's forces have not declared a cease-fire, there is an undeclared cease-fire.

Through *AL-HAWADITH* I appeal to brother John Garang. I emphasize to him that there is a grinding famine in southern Sudan now and we want to send aid and relief supplies to the afflicted people there, but that cannot be done unless a general cease-fire is declared to enable international organizations and the Sudanese authorities to send food to the hungry. According to the figures availabe 80 people are dying of starvation daily in the south. Brother John Garang's radio spoke of a trick by the Sudanese Armed Forces to enable the dispatch of military reinforcements to the Sudanese forces deployed along the border strip with Ethiopia and in the south. I tell him — and I know perfectly well that he knows what I mean — that this is not true and we can send reinforcements to our forces whenever and however we want. I ask John Garang not to try to kill people through starvation in southern Sudan.

AL-HAWADITH: John Garang claimed that he was fighting to liberate Sudan from Numayri. That has been achieved, so why has he not stopped fighting? Is it because he believes that there are still some remnants left over from May?

Muhammad: I do not agree with that at all. There are no May remnants. We not only rejected Numayri as a dictator. We also rejected him as a regime. That is why we have liquidated all the political and executive bodies he formed. I do not see how brother John Garang could describe his brother colleagues as an extension or as remnants of the May era. He knows perfectly well that they fought the regime and made many sacrifices in doing so.

AL-HAWADITH: It is known that Ethiopia helps the Sudanese People's Liberation Army, and it has been said that Sudan helps the Eritreans. Development of relations with Ethiopia would negatively affect relations with Eritrea. What is the solution?

Muhammad: There has been no Eritrean Liberation Movement activity in Sudan for a long time, not because the former regime wanted it that way but because the movement itself was divided and shaky as a result of differences among its leaders. The experiment under which the southern region of Sudan was given a regional government was initiated in Addis Ababa itself and is considered a pioneering example which should be followed in the settlement of all African regional problems. We are committed to the OAU Charter, which states that the present borders of the various states are the recognized borders. We could mediate between the Eritreans and Ethiopia to give the Eritreans a regional government similar to what was done in southern Sudan.

AL-HAWADITH: How does Sudan view the problem of Chad?

Muhammad: We are studying all aspects of the problem. We know that the Jamahiriyah supports Goukouni and does not recognize Hissein Habre's regime and that Chad is divided into northern and southern parts. We emphasize that a united Chad would be a support for Libya and Sudan because it constitutes a strategic depth for both countries. True, the former regime did support Hissein Habre and antagonize Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and the Libyan Jamahiriyah, but the Sudanese people are innocent of the hostility that existed between Numayri and Libya. Just as we could play an effective part in connection with the Eritrean question within the context of a united Ethiopia, we are politically qualified to play a mediating role in Chad, but that can only be done in coordination with our brothers in Libya. In this context we hope to contribute to a solution to a regional problem which affects our security in Sudan and the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

AL-HAWADITH: There are numerous parties and groups in the arena. Some of them possess arms. What precautions have you taken to prevent Sudan from becoming Africa's Lebanon?

Muhammad: Sudan becoming another Lebanon is probably what I fear most. I am giving away no secrets when I say that I am not satisfied with the partisan situation in our country 2 months after the revolution. I was surprised to see the Sudanese parties, without any exception, go very much astray by indulging in vituperations and personal attacks on their leaders. I therefore appeal, through *AL-HAWADITH*, to all parties urging them to abide by an ethical charter for political action giving the national objectives top priority and uniting their ideological programs so as to march united through the current phase and enable the country to move forward toward free elections and the birth of a constituent assembly qualified to draft the constitution which will govern Sudan. I have met with many leaders of the political parties. I have spoken frankly to them in private. I hope that the unity which emerged in the early days of the revolution will be the factor to see us through the transitional period. It is true that many arms have found their way into Sudan through our borders with the Jamahiriyah, Ethiopia, and states to the south, and it is true that many parties possess arms. That is why we have, through the media, officially asked all the parties to hand their arms over to the Sudanese Armed Forces to keep and use in rearming themselves.

AL-HAWADITH: How do you expect to rebuild the Armed Forces while Sudan is in the grip of a stifling economic crisis, and will you be getting your arms from the East or the West?

Muhammad: This is, perhaps, a premature question because we are in a transitional period and I hold a temporary post. I do, however, want to stress the fact that the current war in southern Sudan has consumed a major part of our material and human resources. I have the task of rebuilding the Armed Forces during the transitional period with modest and limited aid from the fraternal and friendly states. That will at least restore the Armed Forces to the level which existed before the beginning of the war in southern Sudan. That is why I would not be accurate if I said that I had a specific strategy regarding means of rearming and rebuilding the Armed Forces fully this year, for which there is a whole list of priorities.

AL-HAWADITH: Could you explain the constitutional relationship between the Military Council and the Cabinet? Does the Military Council have the constitutional power to dissolve the Cabinet?

Muhammad: According to the charter agreed on by us and the grouping of unions and parties, the Military Council is handling matters of sovereignty and legislation. The Cabinet has the executive powers and will also have legislative powers related to all nonconstituent matters. The brothers in the Cabinet are convinced of this and believe that it is right, and the same applies to the parties which signed the charter and many of the brothers in the unionist grouping. However, some circles are engaged in casting doubt and claim that there is a struggle between the Transitional Military Council and the Cabinet over legislative powers. I completely deny that. The two councils are united, not divided in any way. They cooperate and work together with one heart.

AL-HAWADITH: Could the popular uprising and the 6 April revolution be considered a violation of the constitution?

Muhammad: Yes, they are a violation of Numayri's constitution which was itself a violation of Sudan's constitution. By violating a constitution drawn up by a tyrant we in fact take our people back to the origin. It was Numayri who violated the constitution, and he is the one who will be brought to trial because he abolished freedom, muzzled people, and placed himself above the people. He bought and sold in their name and disgraced their noble name which was loved throughout the Arab world.

AL-HAWADITH: The Transitional Military Council has been given a period of 1 year. Is that period sufficient, and is there any possibility of extending it?

Muhammad: There is no possibility of extending the term of the Transitional Military Council beyond 1 year. We have promised the people and sworn to God that the transitional period will be 1 year, during which we will take the people to the broad horizon of democracy through free elections. We are committed to that politically, informationally, and morally. The procedural program drawn up by the Cabinet regarding conduct of the elections confirms that the constituent assembly could be opened on 25 April 1986 and that the priorities of rescuing the economy; dealing with famine, drought, and desertification; solving the problem of the south; and holding the conference of expatriates will all be taken care of concurrently and in accordance with the timetable we have drawn up. I believe we can do it. We ask every citizen to give this government a degree of calm to enable it to accomplish its mission.

Al-HAWADITH: The sky does not rain gold. Some people believe that the high prices which brought Numayri down may have to be increased even more by you. What public reaction would you expect in that case?

Muhammad: I do not believe that the studies carried out by the brother ministers of trade and economy point to a price increase possibility. We actually hope to cut prices. If asked how, I would say that the Sudanese people working abroad could help and foot the fuel and break bills. I am fully confident that Sudan can only be saved by its own people. The information I have after a Gulf tour is that the Sudanese people working abroad are willing to support their country's economy and deal with the deteriorating economic situation.

AL-HAWADITH: The media have so far failed to agree on your political color. Some say that you are a Muslim Brotherhood member while others claim that you are a Communist. What is your political line, and were you politically active as a student in the military academy?

Muhammad: First of all I have no political line. As a student I was neither a Muslim Brotherhood member nor a Communist. I always wanted to be just Sudanese. I grew up in a village. I am a military man. I read what I can with God's help. I say what I know and I always do what I say. I have accustomed myself to

being truthful with others and with myself. I do not know much about politics. I am indebted to the people who were my teachers and to the Armed Forces, which I am proud to belong to and which have chosen me for this task. I am a Sudanese who believes that his country and people will rise above the passing problems and will flourish, prosper, and take their natural place in the Arab and Islamic nations.

TMC To Discuss Channels for Dialogue With Factions

JN101532 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1453 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Khartoum, 10 Jun (SUNA) — During its forthcoming meeting, the Transitional Military Council [TMC] will discuss the Political Committee's report in order to open channels of dialogue between the TMC and various factions of the people and to liquidate the consequences of the defunct May regime in goverernment institutions and organs. Lieutenant General Muhammad Mirghani Muhammad Tahir, chairman of the Political Committee, said that the committee will remain open to all sides to exchange viewpoints on current issues in order to form a unified position in the service of the country.

Additional Former Officials Released in Khartoum

JN101027 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1013 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Khartoum, 10 Jun (SUNA) — Attorney General 'Umar 'Abd al-'Ati has issued an order releasing the following political detainees: 'Azizah Hasan, Nafisah Hamad al-Amin, Su'ad Ibrahim 'Isa, and Amal 'Abbas. These detainees were released because no complaints were filed against them. They signed a guarantee not to leave the national capital, and to be at the disposal of the investigation committees if they are needed.

Southern Organization Rejects Draft Constitution

JN101111 Khartoum SUNA in English 1025 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Khartoum, June 10 (SUNA) — The Southern Sudanese in Khartoum (SSK) has categorically rejected the draft constitution for the interim period, indicating the committee that drafted it was formed by the Transitional Military Council without participation of other parties, including southerners.

In press statements to the SUDAN NEWS AGENCY (SUNA) Sunday, SSK spokesman Dr Lam Akol said an agreement was reached with the TMC on the validity of the 1956 constitution (amendment 1964) by adding the southern regional government act for the 1972 and decentralization in the North.

This draft constitution endorses the division of the South into three regions and considers Islamic laws as the sole source of legislation, a matter which sharply contrasts with the alliance charter provisions, he said.

Dr Akol stressed, moreover, that his group is interested in the 1956 constitution amendment 1964, which would incorporate suitable amendments, and called on the Trade Union Alliance to ignore the TMC-formulated draft constitution in favour of a new draft it should (?lay) and which should emanate from the 1956 constitution amendment 1964.

He furthermore called for nullifying the illegal division of the South, and demanded the revival of the Addis Ababa agreement of 1972, emphasizing that the southern problem is a national one — a problem of backwardness and cultural diversity which exists in the East and West also.

Concluding, Dr Akol called for a system of government that would ensure participation of all in the central authority.

'Outlaws' From Upper Nile Kill Villagers

EA101912 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] (Gardod) village situated (?50) miles southeast of Kadugli town was subjected last Wednesday [5 June] to an attack by outlaws who arrived in large numbers from the Upper Nile. They opened intense fire on unarmed citizens, women, children, and old men, leading to the death of over 100 persons and the wounding of large numbers of others. They also burned houses and stores and rustled about 4,000 head of cattle and large numbers of sheep and goats.

They were opposed by an Army unit which compelled them to flee after inflicting heavy losses on them. The commander of the force, some NCO's, and soldiers of the (Tiloti) garrison were martyred.

Major General Mustafa Muhammad, the military governor of the Kurdufan Region, the commander of the Central Military Zone and Brigadier [word indistinct] Ibrahim 'Umar, the (?second) commander in the zone visited the scene of the incident. The governor offered the citizens urgent assistance such as supplies. He also examined the preparations made by the Armed Forces to preserve the security of the lives and property of the citizens.

WESTERN SAHARA

Ministry Statement Notes Call for Negotiations

LD102102 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] A statement by the Saharan Ministry of Information today announced that the Polisario representative to Britain has paid a visit in the past few days to the Irish Republic, where he held talks with a number of Irish officials [words indistinct] the Irish coalition government, who stressed to him the party's firm support for the just struggle of the Saharan people. They also stressed the necessity of settling the conflict of the Western Sahara based on the two resolutions adopted by the OAU and the UN, which call for holding direct negotiations between Morocco and the Polisario in order to end the current conflict in the region and enable the Saharan people to practice their proven right to self-determination and independence.

Polisario Notes Building of Moroccan Defense Wall
LD080002 Paris International Service in French 2115 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] The Polisario Front announced that Morocco has built a fifth wall of defense in the Western Sahara. Rabat denied this at the time, but today there no longer seems to be any doubt that work is under way. From Rabat, we have details from Farida Moah:

[Begin recording] The building of a fifth wall is reported to have been undertaken by the Royal Armed Forces nearly 3 weeks ago. The news has not been officially confirmed in Rabat and the exact site and length of the security belt are not known. However, according to certain observers this wall, built with sand and stones and equipped with electronic radar which permits any movement up to a distance of 60 km to be detected, will complete the link to the Mauritanian border, from Amgala to Guelta Zammour. Amgala was already included in the second wall completed in February 1984, which cut off the Polisario's route to the Atlantic.

The building of this fifth wall, 120 to 140 km, long, will force the Polisario to skirt around an almost impassable area, that of Guelta Zammour. According to these same observers the wall will be totally airtight, an infallible protection [words indistinct] Bou Craa and Semara, and this wall could be extended. General Benani stated, I quote, that it was not impossible for this mobile bridgehead to be aligned along with borders of the former Spanish territory. The fourth wall linking with the border with Algeria is watched over by more than 30,000 Moroccan soldiers. The fifth wall will according to Moroccan officials, prevent infiltration by the Polisario through the Mauritanian border. Morocco and Mauritania, we recall, reestablished diplomatic relations in April of this same year. [End recording]

It seems in any case that Dakar became the turntable for discussions on the Western Sahara some time ago. After the official visit by Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid to Senegal, the special adviser of King Hassan II, Reda Guedira, came to talk with president Abdou Diouf, and now the Mauritanian foreign minister is in the Senegalese Capital.

CAMEROON

World Bank President Arrives; Agreements Signed

AB072232 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Alden Clausen, president of the World Bank, arrived in Yaounde this evening where he immediately signed with the minister of state for planning and territorial development, and the minister of agriculture, loans and project agreements in connection with the Special Fund for Rural Action. Under this agreement, the World Bank grants the Republic of Cameroon the sum of 12 billion CFA francs. This amount will be used in boring 1,000 wells in the northern and far north provinces. It will also be used in opening 350 km of feeder roads in the central and southern provinces, intensifying cattle rearing in northern Mandara; developing food crops around Yaounde; intensifying the cultivation of peanuts in the Sahelian areas, and conducting feasibility studies on the Adamaoua integrated development project. With the signing of this agreement, the total loan granted by the World Bank group to our country amounts to nearly 422 billion CFA francs.

Talks Held With Biya

AB091206 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] Visiting World Bank President Alden Clausen was received in audience today by Head of State Paul Biya. Mr Clausen told reporters after the audience that he discussed economic development issues and the role the World Bank would continue to play in its assistance to Cameroon. The World Bank president praised Cameroon's development efforts saying he was satisfied with the progress of the bank's projects in the country. Mr Alden Clausen here makes an assessment of cooperation between the World Bank and Cameroon:

[Begin recording] Cameroon has made good strides, good progress, and we would like to find a way in which we could enlarge our help [words indistinct]. It is true that we have been here now 2 days. We will be spending another day and half to 2 days. We can't really see very much in a short time, but we can have a greater appreciation for the country and the people, its potential, and have a better understanding and a more substantive understanding of the goal that the country has set for itself. [End recording]

Mr Clausen, who arrived in Cameroon last Thursday, has already visited projects in Limbe and goes to Maroua tomorrow. He leaves Cameroon on Monday for (?Libya).

Ministerial Delegation Returns From DPRK Visit

AB071856 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] The minister delegate at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Dr Mahamet Paba Sale, is back in Yaounde after leading a Cameroonian delegation to the North Korean capital of Pyongyang. A press release said the work of the first mixed commission on cooperation between Cameroon and the DPRK was done in an atmosphere of mutual understanding with a view to reinforcing cooperation between the two countries in areas of technology, science, culture, trade, and [words indistinct]. The Cameroonian delegation visited several agricultural, industrial, and social undertakings in Pyongyang as well as in the provinces. Minister Paba Sale and his delegation were received by President Kim Il-song who handed them a message to President Paul Biya.

CHAD

Gabon's Chief of Staff Meets With Habre

AB102019 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] The president of the Republic, El Hadj Hissein Habre, this morning received in audience an emissary from the president of the Gabonese Republic, Mr Omar Bongo. He is Joseph Koumba Mouity, special advisor to the Gabonese head of state. The Gabonese emissary, who was accompanied by Idriss Ngari, chief of staff of the Gabonese Armed Forces, was bearer of a message from the Gabonese president to his Chadian counterpart. Nothing filtered out about the talks Joseph Koumba Mouity held with the Chadian head of state. The Gabonese emissary stated that he will come back to Ndjamena within 1 week.

CONGO

Angola's Dos Santos Speaks on RSA in Brazzaville

AB101638 Dakar PANA in English 1624 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Brazzaville, 10 June (ACI/PANA) — President Jose Eduardo dos Santos has again condemned the delaying tactics of South Africa designed to hinder the accession of Namibia to independence.

Speaking on his arrival in Brazzaville this morning, the Angolan leader cited, as the latest example of these tactics, the planned installation of a "transitional government" in Namibia, the purpose of which would be to perpetuate South Africa's presence in the territory.

President dos Santos also denounced the "linkage" established by the racist government in Pretoria between the Cuban presence in Angola and the independence of Namibia, contrary to the spirit of United Nations Security Council Resolution 435. He pledged Angola's undying support for the struggle of the Namibian people. "Angola", he said "which was itself the victim of attempted economic sabotage against oil installations on 21 May, will pursue all necessary efforts to win self-determination for the Namibian people, while at the same time taking measures to guarantee its own security".

The Angolan President announced that, in order to counter the aggression from South Africa, his government had strengthened military positions in threatened areas, and had stepped up vigilance in those parts of Angola judged to be at risk.

President Jose dos Santos also spoke of Angola's strong protest made after the discovery of the South African commando unit in the northern province of Cabinda, preparing to destroy the Malongo oil terminal on 21 May. Angola's foreign minister, he added, was already in New York to take up the matter at the United Nations. "The negotiations which have currently been broken off between Angola and, on the one hand South Africa, and on the other the United States", he continued, "can only be resumed once the Pretoria government has provided explanations for its behavior". The Angolan leader is scheduled to stay in Brazzaville for several hours, before returning to Luanda this evening. He explained that this visit formed part of the regular consultations between the governments and parties of the two countries. President dos Santos is due to visit Gabon tomorrow, at the invitation of President Omar Bongo.

ZAIRE

Official Cited on Cooperation Talks in Belgrade

AB100820 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1230 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Text] Kinshasa, 9 Jun (AZAP) — Citizen Lengema Dulia, secretary of state for international cooperation, returned to Kinshasa Sunday after a 3-day official visit to Belgrade, Yugoslavia, where he participated in the fourth session of the Zaire-Yugoslavia Joint Cooperation Commission.

Citizen Lengema told AZAP that several issues were discussed during the session including trade between the two countries, technical, and cultural cooperation, the setting up of a company for the manufacture of electrical materials, the training of Zairian engineers of the National Electricity Company [SNEL] in Yugoslav companies, and feasibility studies paid for by Yugoslavia on the construction of small hydroelectric plants in rural areas.

In this connection, the secretary of state disclosed that a Yugoslav delegation is expected in Kinshasa in a month's time to determine with SNEL engineers the site of the hydroelectric plants to be given priority attention.

Citizen Lengema was accompanied to this session by Citizen Munga Mpinga, managing director of SNEL.

BURKINA FASO

Military, Defense Delegation Leaves for Ghana

AB032236 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Excerpt] A Burkinabe delegation comprising delegates from the military corps and members of the National General Secretariat of the Committee for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR] left Ouagadougou this afternoon for Accra, Ghana. The delegation was seen off at the revolutionary Air Force base by His Excellency Keli Nordor, Ghana's ambassador to our country.

Before boarding the plane, the leader of the delegation, Captain Mohamed, talked to reporters about the purpose of their trip to Ghana:

[Begin recording] We have actually been mandated by Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Council of the Revolution and president of the Republic, to participate in the 4 June celebrations. As you know, it was on 4 June 1979 that Comrade Jerry Rawlings first took over power in Ghana, and this date marks the beginning of the revolutionary process going on in Ghana. It is therefore an important date for us since we have bonds of solidarity with our brothers in Ghana. [End recording]

LIBERIA

Minister Views Opposition Member's Acquittal

MB110744 London BBC World Service in English 1709 GMT 10 Jun 85

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] There was dancing in the streets of Monrovia at the weekend when Mr (Dusty Wolakoli), a leading member of Dr Amos Sawyer's opposition Liberian People's Party, was found not guilty of charges under Decree 88A. The decree is all-embracing, covering such things as rumormongering, lies, and disinformation. Mr (Wolakoli) was arrested on 28 August last year, and has been in jail ever since, but a jury has now found him not guilty and he is a free man.

On the line to Monrovia, Robin White asked Liberia's Minister for Information Carton Karpeh if that wasn't something of a defeat for the government.

[Begin recording] [Karpeh] No, I don't think so, because the government's intention has always been to ensure that justice would prevail regardless of the fact that this is a military government. Mr (Wolakoli's) acquittal was only one of a series of other acquittals against the government. It's another trial demonstration of the independence of the Liberian judiciary and the full protection which individuals enjoy under our law.

[White] In spite of what you say, don't you think the government is going to be more reluctant to arrest people under Decree 88A, having lost this case?

[Karpeh] I think that the government would be sure that they have a more airtight case in the future, before they would arrest anyone under [words indistinct] Decree No 88A. But Decree 88A was not designed to harass innocent citizens, as detractors of the government have made it appear; but was actually intended to protect members of the general public against the liars, against the rumormongers, against those people who will divide our society based on what they call freedom of speech.

[White] Now, there were wild celebrations there in the streets, apparently after Mr (Wolakoli's) release. Don't you think that to some extent the government has lost a bit of faith?

[Karpeh] Well, you have to take this wild demonstration, as you have described it, against the number of people who live within Monrovia. If you have about something like 200 persons running down the street against maybe 500,000 persons who live in a city, I don't know whether you can really call that a wild demonstration. You can call it a jubilant demonstration but certainly there was no overwhelming demonstration.

[White] But, what I was asking is, haven't you lost some faith?

[Karpeh] Well, anytime any government loses a case the government is perhaps taken back a little because perhaps you should have prepared the case better. All governments like to win cases. But the fact is that this government has lost a case in good faith and did not appeal the decision and said well, we took the man to trial, we lost, and so be it. I think it's an indication that this government must be given the credit of being of good faith, and this government must also be seen as a government that really wants to bring social justice within the contest of a civilian democratic multiparty system. [End recording]

MALI

Presidential Election Results Announced

AB101800 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Legislative and presidential elections were held throughout the national territory yesterday. Inhabitants of Bamako turned out massively at the polling stations to elect the president of the republic and the 82 parliamentarians. Over to Lamine Coulibaly at the People's Palace for some results of these elections:

[Coulibaly] Well, we are going, first of all, to look at the districts in order:

Bamako District: 167 polling stations; 299,768 registered voters; 281,073 votes cast; 553 invalid votes. Out of the 280,548 expressed votes, the candidate for the presidency of the republic received 280,548. The percentage of votes was 93.76 percent. Candidate Moussa Traore for the presidency of the republic was elected by 99.81 percent by the Bamako District.

Sikasso, Third Region: 510 polling stations; 630,775 registered voters; 623,612 votes cast; 200 invalid votes. 623,480 valid votes. The candidate got 623,480. The percentage of votes in Sikasso

was 98.86 percent. The Kenedougou region therefore voted 99.97 percent in favor of the candidate for the presidency of the second republic.

Segou, Fourth Region: 447 polling stations; 609,991 registered voters; 602,653 votes cast; 228 invalid votes. 602,425 valid votes. Therefore 602,425 for the candidate. The percentage of votes in Balansan is 98,79 percent. President Moussa Traore received 99.96 percent of the votes.

Finally Gao: 172 polling stations; 245,351 registered voters; 245,303 votes cast; 133 invalid votes. 241,170 invalid votes. 241,170 votes for the candidate. Percentage of votes was 98.23 percent. President Moussa Traore received 99.90 percent of the votes.

Thus we have final results from four areas as far as the presidential election is concerned. They are Bamako District: 99.81 percent; Gao: 99.90 percent; Segou: 99.96 percent; and Sikasso: 99.97 percent.

Minister Diallo Meets With Food Aid Donors

AB072218 Paris AFP in French 1817 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Bamako, 7 Jun (AFP) — The Malian Government estimates at 100,000 tons that portion of the grain deficit which cannot be covered by food aid supplies and importation.

According to the Malian minister of state for industrial development and tourism, Djibril Diallo, the total grain deficit for the 1984-1985 period is estimated at 481 tons. International assistance will amount to 202,000 tons, while public and private importations stand at 20,000 tons and 150,000 tons, respectively.

To the Malian minister, who was attending a meeting with donor countries and organizations in Bamako today, the rapid decongestion of the ports of Abidjan, Dakar, and Lome still remain the greatest problem.

An official of the World Food Program (WFP) in Mali explained, for his part, that 40,000 tons of grain are blocked up at the port of Dakar, 20,000 tons in Abidjan, and 10,000 tons in Lome.

According to the Malian minister, to rapidly relieve the congestion at these three ports, an additional 180 heavy-duty trucks and approximately 100 lighter ones, of which 20 will be used for the supply of fuel, are needed.

For their part, the donors (EEC, France, the United States, the FRG, the Food and Agricultural Organization, and the United Nations Development Program) have made suggestions aimed at accelerating the removal of the food items from Abidjan and Dakar. According to the representatives of the donors, between 15,000 and 25,000 tons could be transported from Abidjan monthly, while between 4,000 tons and 15,000 tons could be carried monthly from Dakar.

The donors also hope that trucks belonging to the national Army and private vehicles could be made to help. Camels could also be used in the less accessible areas like Mopti, Timbuktu, and Gao (in the center of the country, along the Niger River.) As an immediate measure, the donors have promised to provide 30 vehicles weighing 10 tons each for the distribution of the aid items as well as 20 tent-silos to supplement the temporary structures for stocking the aid items in the country.

NIGER

Kountche Announces Special Civil Service Court

AB100716 Paris AFP in English 1453 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Text] Niamey, June 9 (AFP) — A special court to deal with civil service corruption is to be set up in the West African state of Niger, President Seyni Kountche said today. He was quoted by state radio, which did not give details of what powers the court would have or when it would become operative. Last week Gen Kountche told a meeting of civil servants that the law would soon be changed to make the misuse of state assets a crime, rather than a misdemeanour as it is at present. He told the meeting about a number of recent cases of embezzlement, including one he described as "the swindle of the century." This occurred at the Government Lands Office, where investigators found 800 million CFA francs missing after auditing only a tenth of the department. The national press and state radio took up the theme, even hinting that the death penalty might be introduced for the worst offenders. At present the maximum penalty for embezzlement is 10 years in prison plus a fine of up to a million CFA francs (2,150 dollars).

Kountche Receives ICO Secretary General

AB101806 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Sharifuddin Pirzada, the secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization [ICO], was received in audience this morning by General Seyni Kountche. The following is the French version of what Pirzada told the national press after the audience:

[Begin recording] During the audience I held this morning with President Seyni Kountche, we held open and frank discussions on the various problems facing the Islamic world and the ICO. The president particularly underlined the Palestinian problem — the Jerusalem problem — the problem of the Holy Land. This problem has existed for a long time because there is no unity within the Islamic world. We also talked about Iran and Iraq; Afghanistan, drought and famine in the Sahel, particularly in Niger; as well as other problems in other places on the African Continent. [End recording]

NIGERIA

Oil Minister Discusses OPEC, Market Weakness

AB101308 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Nigeria has warned that the era of cheap oil will not come back and those now sitting on the fence in expectation of falling

(?prices) are only wasting their time. The minister of petroleum and energy, Prof Tam David-West, stated this in an interview with the OPEC NEWS AGENCY. He told those waging a psychological battle he realized that OPEC had developed a new antidote to survive any manipulation of the oil market. Professor David-West said that after participating in the Al-Ta'if meeting of the OPEC ministerial council, his belief in the importance and relevance of OPEC had been certified.

He described the meeting as successful but it had allowed and expanded consultative discussions with a detailed review of the international oil market structure. The minister pointed out that while the market was weak, it could be strengthened by adhering to discipline and respect for national quotas and official prices by member-countries. Professor David-West said Nigeria was not impressed by the British National Oil Corporation's announcement that the price (?cut will not) improve.

NEW NIGERIAN Urges Aid to Liberation Movements

AB101220 Lagos International Service in English
0830 GMT 10 Jun 85

[From the press review]

[Text] The *NEW NIGERIAN* emphasizes the need to step up aid to the liberation movements fighting the racist regime in South Africa. It regrets that the Organization of African Unity Liberation Committee is bedeviled with shortage of fund. The paper remarks that the liberation of the continent is a task for which no level of sacrifice will be too great. The *NEW NIGERIAN* feels Nigeria can assist by making her facilities available to the liberation movements. It calls on African states to start thinking of contributing sophisticated items of weaponry to the movements. The *NEW NIGERIAN* equally stresses the need for the expansion of the training facilities and positions open to the movements by Nigeria and the Frontline States.

TOGO

Eyadema, Chadian Democratic Front Leader Meet

AB102125 Lome Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] President Eyadema granted audience yesterday to a delegation of the Chadian Democratic Front [FDT] led by its leader General Negue Djogo. Gen Djogo later stated that he went to brief General Eyadema on the current situation in Chad, especially on the political changes in the country.

The FDT leader also expressed satisfaction over Eyadema's understanding toward his movement and his useful advice on the quest for a final solution to the Chadian crisis. Such advice, he said, would enable them to make progress toward the settlement of the Chadian problem.

The audience, which was attended by Gbenyon Amegboh, minister delegate at the presidency in charge of information, and Laurent Dona Fologo, Ivorian minister of youth and sports, took place at the head of state's private residence in Lome II.

Eyadema Leaves for State Visit to France

AB101648 Lome Domestic Service in French
1230 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Excerpt] General Gnassingbe Eyadema, chairman of the Rally of the Togolese People and president of the Republic of Togo, left Lome this morning for Paris on a 4-day state visit to France upon the invitation of French President Francois Mitterrand. The presidential DC-8 aircraft left the Lome-Tokoin International Airport at exactly 0800.

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Cancels Visit to Gabon, Ivory Coast

Deputy Defense Minister Dies

AB102146 Libreville Africa No 1 in French 1900 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Angolan President Dos Santos returned to Luanda this evening, following the death of his deputy defense minister, Augusto Alfredo, in a road accident. The Angolan leader was to end his visit to Brazzaville tomorrow morning. He was expected to leave for the Ivory Coast after a stopover in Libreville. The death of Augusto Alfredo, who will be buried tomorrow morning is no doubt, a big blow to the Angolan regime at a time when Luanda is annoucing measures aimed at strengthening defense in the economic zones and in particular the security in the oil areas.

Because of this death, the visit of the Angolan head of state to Gabon and later to Ivory Coast, has been canceled. In these two countries, like in Brazzaville, where he arrived this morning, informed sources said that President dos Santos was going to explain to his hosts the issue of the South African commando. His talks in Brazzaville this morning were particularly significant because Congo not only shares a border with Cabinda — therefore it is easy to cooperate in the field of security — but it is also the country that supported the liberation struggle of the MPLA, the ruling party in Angola.

In Libreville, the views of President Omar Bongo are currently some of those that are carefully listened to concerning issues of the Central African subregion. To mention just an example, Libreville has become — since President Habre took power on 7 June 1982 — the major meeting point in discussing the Chadian conflict. In the Ivory Coast where he was to pay a visit, President dos Santos would have had the opportunity to hold talks with Felix Houphouet-Boigny whose political experience is regularly sought after on the most delicate political issues.

Communique on Death

MB101430 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Communique issued by the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee on the death of Comrade Manuel Augusto Alfredo, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and deputy defense minister, in Luanda on 10 June]

[Text] The MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee regrets to inform the Angolan people, and especially the party's militant masses, of the passing away of Comrade Lieutenant Colonel Manuel Augusto Alfredo, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, deputy defense minister, and commander of the People's Navy of Angola, today, as a result of a road accident. Comrade Lt Col Manuel Augusto Alfredo was a distinguished combatant for the cause of the Angolan people's liberation, and a staunch defender of the MPLA-Labor Party's principles and ideals.

On this occasion of grief and sorrow for all the Angolan people, from Cabinda Province to Cunene Province, the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee pays homage to the memory of Comrade Manuel Augusto Alfredo and sends its heartfelt condolences to the grieving family.

[Signed] The MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee.

Luanda, 10 June 1985, the year of the second congress of the MPLA-Labor Party.

Further on Communique of Zambian Leader's Visit

MB101159 Luanda ANGOP in Spanish 0900 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Text] Luanda, June 8, (ANGOP) — Angola and Zambia have expressed their concern for the continued occupation of part of the Angolan territory by the racist South Africa troops, as well as the recent penetration by a racist (?commando) in the north of the country, in the Malongo area of Cabinda Province. In a joint communique issued here at the end of the friendly working visit by Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda to Angola, the two leaders recalled that the objective of the penetration was to sabotage the Cabinda Gulf Oil petroleum complex.

Both leaders demanded the immediate cessation of such actions and the unconditional withdrawal of the South African occupation forces from the Angolan terrritory. They called upon the international community to find the best way of exerting pressure on the racist regime and its allies to respect the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola.

Regarding the Namibian question, both heads of state reiterated their firm belief that UN Security Council Resolution 435/78 remains the only valid basis for solving the problem of independence of the territory, and for discouraging the racist regime of South Africa from creating obstacles and introducing alien elements likely to delay the irreversible process of the independence of the Namibian people.

Accordingly, they categorically rejected the demand by the U.S. Government and the Pretoria regime linking the independence of Namibia to the withdrawal of the Cuban forces from Angola, and appealed to the people of Namibia to vehemently reject the so-called council of state for Namibia. After regarding this attitude as yet another imperialist and fascist tactic likely to delay the independence of Namibia, the two presidents condemned the increase in the political, military, and economic sabotage activities by the South African regime against the Frontline States (Angola, Zambia, Mozambique, Botswana, Tanzania, and Zimbabwe).

They reaffirmed that such activities pose a threat to peace and regional and international security. They also condemned the system of apartheid in all its forms and manifestations, including the efforts by the regime to perpetuate its existence through massive removals of people and the establishment of Bantustans.

They also condemned the so-called constitutional reforms, which are designed to divide the oppressed people and thus weaken their

resistance against apartheid. They expressed their solidarity with and support for the ANC of South Africa, and at the same time appealed to the Western countries, particularly the United States, to stop their military and economic support for the South Africa regime.

They expressed their satisfaction with he progress attained by the SADCC in implementing the projects approved (?since) its creation. They reaffirmed their total dedication to achieving the economic liberation of southern Africa and expressed their gratitude for the practical support granted to the SADCC by the donor countries through the financing of its projects. They called upon all peace- and progress-loving countres to join the struggle for economic liberation, peace, and justice in the region.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola and president Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia noted with satisfaction that the relations between the two countries have continued to develop in a positive manner and (?agreed on the need to further) strengthen the relations of cooperation and promote the development of Angola and Zambia in all sectors of common interest.

During the discussions, Dos Santos and Kaunda discussed both strengthening the role of the joint commission of cooperation through regular meetings to assess the level of activity and implementation of the accord that governs the relations of multilateral cooperation between Angola and Zambia, and seeking new paths and mechanisms to increase and establish economic complementarity. Accordingly, the two presidents agreed on the need for an urgent meeting of the Angolan joint commission.

According to the joint communique released at the end of the friendly working visit by President Kaunda to Angola, the two heads of state exchanged fruitful detailed views on the (?situation) of two countries. During the meeting Dos Santos and Kaunda made a good profound assessment of the progress of bilateral cooperation, and of serious international problems, particularly those that presently affect or prevail in the African Continent.

Among the officials forming part of the Zambian delegation were Daniel Lisulo, member of the UNIP Central Committee responsible for political and legal affairs; Lieutenant General Malimba Masheke, memebr of parliament and minister of defense; Oteoi Usuka, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and other high-ranking officials of the presidency of the Republic of Zambia.

The Angolan presidential delgation included the ministers of defense, security, industry, and industry, Pedro Maria Tonha (Pedale), Juliao Mateus Paulo (Dino Matross), Henrique de Carvalho (Onambwe), and Manuel Alexandre Rodrigues (Kito), as well as Deputy Minister of External Relations Venancio de Moura and other high-ranking officials of the Presidency of the Republic.

President Jose Edurado dos Santos (?of Angola) and Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia underlined the importance of the policy of nonalignment and the creation of a new and egalitarian system of political relations [words indistinct]. According to the communique released at the end of the visit by Kaunda, the conference will be an important landmark on the (?development of friendship) and solidarity within the movement, and will encourage the southern African countries in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and neocolonialism under all forms and manifestations.

The two presidents reiterated the desire to exchange views on the bilateral, subregional African, and world relations through regular talks and consultations, and also expressed their satisfaction with the 20th summit of the OAU, which amounted to a victory for Africa as a whole. They also reiterated their support for the decision of the 20th summit of the OAU to establish a special emergency fund for drought and famine in Africa, and expressed the hope that more funds will soon be forthcoming to benefit the victims of those disasters. Moreover, the two heads of state expressed their hope that the 21st summit, which will assess questions related to economic crisis, finds solutions to the difficult situation in the continent. Discussing the problem of Chad, both leaders reaffirmed the need to respect the independence and unity of the Chadian people, and expressed the conviction that the conflicting sides can reach a just and lasting solution through dialogue without foreign intervention.

Regarding Western Sahara, Presidents Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Kenneth Kaunda reiterated their solidarity with the struggle of the Saharan people under the leadership of the Polisario Front, and appealed to the sides in conflict to accept negotiations with (?a view) to organizing a peaceful referendum under the auspices of the (?United Nations).

In reference to the serious situation prevailing in the Middle East, the two leaders reaffirmed their total solidarity with the martyred people of Palestine led by the PLO, and their belief that a just and lasting peace in the region depends on the total and unconditional withdrawal from all the Palestinian and (?Arab) occupied territories [words indistinct] the Palestinian people, namely the right to establish their own independent and sovereign state in the respective national territory. They reiterated the need to hold an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations in order to establish peace in the Middle East, bearing in mind the general, just, and lasting normalization of the Middle East problem.

Finally, with regard to the Iran-Iraq war, they underlined the need to end all military operations, for all troops to withdraw inside the respective national borders, and for talks to resume in order to find a peaceful solution of the dispute [words indistinct].

Commentary Claims U.S. Uses Portugal, RSA

MB081132 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 7 Jun 85

[ANGOP commentary: "A Double Game"]

[Text] If South Africa is a military training ground where armed gangsters are trained and armed and from where they are sent to neighboring countries, Portugal is the center of political activities and the headquarters of counterrevolution, particularly of Renamo. Living in hotels and luxurious houses, the ringleaders of the counterrevolution have devoted themselves to tasks given them by imperialism, drawing up plans to undermine the econ-

omy of the young African country and destabilize its internal situation with armed acts of aggression, sabotage, and diversions.

Documents discovered after the destruction of Renamo bases in a number of provinces of Mozambique, evidence given by bandits who have been captured or have surrendered as well as other facts have proved that Portuguese citizens also directly take part in terrorist actions. Portuguese mercenaries who have infiltrated into Mozambique from Malawi have been spotted in Niassa Province. Another group of Portuguese citizens, Renamo agents, carried out activities in southern Tanzania disguised as tourists. They had the mission of mapping out the Selous game reserve in order to find an isolated spot to set upbases of the organization near the Mozambican province of Cabo Delgado. Four diversionists were arrested thanks to the vigilance of the local residents. It was discovered that three of them, the sons of a rich Mozambican settler, have for a long time been working for the racist South African secret services. Earlier, they worked for the Rhodesian secret services.

Portuguese mercenaries are taking part in the war mounted by Pretoria against the Namibian people. A number of them have been incorporated in the special Buffalo Battalion, well- known for slaughtering the African population. Before being transferred from Lisbon to Namibia through Madrid and Johannesburg, they were trained at a farm located near Cascais under the command of officers and noncommissioned officers of the Portuguese Army. What is more, according to Western press, Colonel Silva Ramos, a highly-placed official in the Portuguese Army Intelligence Service, made a secret inspection visit to a Renamo base situated in the Mozambican province of Inhambane.

More than once public opinion in Mozambique as well as other countries has protested against the activities of the counterrevolutionary groups in the Portuguese territory. The presidents of the five Portuguese-speaking African countries, who met last February, approved a document criticizing the anti-Angolan and Anti-Mozambican actions from Portugal's political, economic, and financial circles. Lisbon promised to eliminate these hotbeds of counterrevolution but has not fulfilled its pledges.

J. Correia, one of Renamo's leaders, was asked to comment on a report that the group's headquarters was on the verge of being transferred to Paris, and replied: That is madness. We will stay put. Portuguese millionaire Manuel Bulhosa is one of the people who lead and coordinate in Lisbon the activities of the bandits. The proclamation of the independence of Mozambique has deprived him of an oil refinery nationalized by the state. Now this businessman and his cronies dream of the restoration of former privileges in Mozambique and in other former Portuguese colonies.

The Lisbon Bertrand publications belonging to Bulhosa have been publishing propaganda material promising the multinationals the restoration of the privileges lost in Africa. The Paris-published magazine *AFRIQUE-ASIE* writes that the existence of a sacred alliance between businessman and polticians of Portugal and racist South Africa leads to the coordination of interests and the combination of actions between them and explains the policy of the two countries which complement each other.

However, we must add that the villanous alliance does not only limit itself to businessmen and politicians of Portugal and South Africa. The United States is forming an alliance of international counterrevolution which will be constituted by the Somozist Contras, puppets of the so-called UNITA and Renamo, and Afghan counterrevolutionaries. In a grave tone, Eden Pastora, the representative of the Nicaraguan bandits, said we are Democrats. The Mozambican newspaper *NOTICIAS* wrote that he was in Portugal once or twice to negotiate the creation of an alliance with the leaders of the so-called Renamo.

At the same time, the roving emissaries of counterrevolutionary scum can freely leave their headquarters in Lisbon and travel to South Africa, overseas, and to a number of countries of Western Europe, giving interviews and boasting of having killed various peaceful civilians in Angola and Mozambique, kidnapped people, pillaged villages and destroyed brigdes.

Is it not time for the defenders of humanist concepts of the free world to raise their voices in protest against international terrorism in relation to African people? Is it not time for them to stand up against actions of terror which are planned and led almost openly? However, these voices are nowhere to be heard. Instead, we only hear statements of sentiment of friendship toward the African people on whom the Western world has continuously tried to impose its patronage.

In this diplomatic activity, an outstanding role has been reserved for Portugal, which presents itself as the best friend of the new Portuguese-speaking countries, as Lisbon now calls them. Obviously, this is a better period of relationship than the time when one would refer to these countries as only former Portuguese colonies, the Johannesburg newspaper *THE STAR* wrote sarcastically, and pointed out plainly that Portugal, as one of the economically most backward NATO countries, is called upon to clear the path for its big brothers, particularly the United States.

The present U.S. Administration is very pleased with this policy. Frank Wisner, deputy assistant secretary for African affairs, feels that Washington considers Portugal as a strategic bridge between the West and Africa. In an interview, Frank Wisner said that by maintaining close relations with Pretoria, Portugal was greatly helping the United States to carry out its peace initiatives in southern Africa. It is known that these initiatives are aimed at not only saving the racist South African regime from defeat but also debilitating and destabilizing by all means the countries which have opted for progressive changes, thus distancing them from their allies and natural friends as well as financially placing them at the mercy of the West. That is the true objective of the U.S. policy in relation to southern Africa and consequently the price for Washington's promises to assist the African countries to solve their problems. But how can one speak of assistance when only in 1981 President Reagan signed a secret directive ordering intensive terrorist actions against Angola, Mozambique, Tanzania, and Zambia as well as against other Frontline States, according to the U.S. magazine *COVERT ACTION*.

Casey, former [as heard] CIA director, visited South Africa twice in secret mission during which he reached an agreement with the racist leaders. The use of the Renamo in Mozambique and the so-called UNITA in Angola as shock weapons, the attempts to

overthrow the Zambian and Tanzanian governments, and the campaign of blackmail and threats against Zimbabwe are elements of the great collusion led by the United States. With a view to achieving its hegemonistic interests, Washington resorts to using its racist Pretoria friends and others who express readiness to serve as a spearhead for the infiltration of U.S. imperialism in Africa.

Imperialism and neocolonialism, despite its all out efforts to conceal its true nature, has always been and continue to be visceral enemies of the true independence and freedom of peoples. This is proved by events in Africa and other continents where the struggle for national and social liberation is being waged.

KUP Reports 379 FAPLA Killed, 65 Captured

MB080647 (Clandestine) KUP in English to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 8 Jun 85 (KUP) — In its regular fortnightly *MILITARY BULLETIN (BOLENTIM INFORMATIVO OPERACIONAL)* released on 31 May 1985, UNITA says its Armed Forces engaged MPLA troops in 32 battles in which 12,500 civilians were set free and 65 FAPLA captured. According to the bulletin, published by UNITA's Armed Forces office, the clashes which took place in Bie, Zaire, Malange, Cuanza-Norte, Cuanza-Sul, Lunda, Moxico, Huambo, Cuando Cubango and Cunene provinces resulted in 379 FAPLA dead, and 1 locomotive, 2 amoured cars, and 45 trucks destroyed. Besides, 593 weapons were captured along with 81,725 ammunition. On its side UNITA admitted having lost 15 of their men, 91 wounded, 5 disappeared and 7 weapons destroyed.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Addresses Opening of Central Committee

MB101340 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] President Samora Machel said in Maputo today that when it comes to the defense of the fatherland, freedom, and independence, no sacrifice is too great. Samora Machel was speaking at the opening session of the fourth session of the Frelimo Party Central Committee which has been meeting since this morning. He paid homage to the truck drivers, railway workers, nurses, teachers, soldiers, militiamen, cooperative workers, and all workers who stand out as living heroes in the struggle against imperialist aggression, famine, and nakedness. The Central Committee observed 1 minute of silence in honor of its two members who sacrificed their lives for the fatherland, namely Zacarias Tomas and Assumane N'taula.

After stating that the present session of the Central Committee would assess and discuss the problems we face in this war imposed upon us by imperialism, the chairman of the Frelimo Party said that the priorities of the military, economic, and diplomatic fronts are still the same. He added that the past and present actions on these three fronts will be the main topics of discussion by the fourth session of the Central Committee. He stressed that the principal element will be the war we are facing and everything that we must do to bring it to an end, so that we can attain victory and rebuild our fatherland in peace as soon as possible. President Samora Machel also said that the war being waged by imperialism against us is designed to eliminate the people's state, the socialist revolution and, in the final analysis, the Frelimo Party. This war demands that all our efforts, and political economic, social and cultural actions, and all our strength, wisdom, and intelligence should be directed toward war, said Samora Machel.

In his opening address the chairman of the Frelimo Party also mentioned the 10th national independence anniversary, stressing that a price cannot be put on independence nor can it be weighed, rather it is an occasion for great festivity and happiness, and reflection on what we have been, what we have achieved, what we are and what we intend to be, said Samora Machel.

Commission Meeting With Malawi Opens in Maputo

MB072030 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] The first session of joint technical, cultural, scientific, economic commission between Mozambique and Malawi has been held in Maputo since this morning. At the opening of the session, Mariano Matsinhe, member of the Frelimo Political Bureau and leader of Niassa Province, said, as co-chairman of the commission, that this commission is trying to implement and consolidate the links of good neighborliness and cooperation between the two peoples and nations.

[Begin Matsinhe recording] During the visit of his excellency the president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Marshal Samora Moises Machel, to the Republic of Malawi, our people and nation reaffirmed at the highest level the firm will to implement and consolidate the basis and the groundwork for a new type of relations and cooperation between our two countries. Friendship and mutual respect had its roots in the historic and natural solidarity that unites the Malawian and Mozambican peoples. The general cooperation accord between our governments which was signed then is and will be the basis for our cooperation during the next 10 years. The accords signed then and those which will eventually be signed will be the basis for our cooperation. It is our duty to implement this cooperation daily so that it will become stronger, healthier, and more economical. The ties between our countries' economies are a lever for the revitalization of our cooperation.

Mozambique is a natural outlet and the most profitable route for the export and import Malawian goods. The Mozambican railroads, harbors, and energy will be placed at the service of Malawi. Malawi, in turn, is strong in several economic areas which are of interest to Mozambique. During this first session of the joint commission we will have the opportunity to suggest new areas of coopeation and mutual interest. The talks will center on transportation, energy, telecommunications, trade, agriculture, and veterinary. The increase in bilateral and multilateral cooperation is an important instrument for our peoples in the struggle against misery, famine, nakedness, and the struggle for the consolidation of political and economic independence. In this

context, SADCC plays a fundamental role. It is an important instrument for the countries in the region to lessen economic dependence to help build a bright and prosperous future for our peoles. [End recording]

Edward Bwanali, member of parliament and Malawi finance minister stressed on the occasion that to reach the desired targets established by the two governments in promoting cooperation for mutual benefit, is essential and imperative that efforts should be concentrated on practical projects. In this context he praised the current efforts and results, and he stressed that without them it would be futile to cooperate in a vacuum or hypothetically. The talks between the two countries are now being held between experts to study in depth the issues to be submitted to the respective ministers.

Edward Bwanali was received this afternoon by Mozambican minister of foreign affairs and his visit to Mozambique will be extended until Monday.

Protocol Signed

MB101930 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Mozambique and Malawi signed a protocol at the end of the first meeting of the joint cooperation commission between the two countries in Maputo today. The joint commission defined actions for the 1985-86 period in the transport, ports, railroads, river transport, energy, veterinary medicine, agriculture, fishing, and other sectors.

The joint commission also defined mechanisms for banking operations, particularly the application of laws which will serve as a basis for the development of trade relations between the two countries.

MNR Kidnaps Portuguese Nuns in Tete Province

MB101836 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] [Words indistinct] kidnapped by MNR terrorists in the Province of Tete in northwestern Mozambique.

High level Catholic Church sources say that the five, of whom four are Portuguese, were kidnapped on Monday last week at Lifidze about 15 km from the Malawi border. The three Portuguese nuns have been identified by the sources as Celeste Rodrigues, Angelina Ferreira and Ines de (Brau). All of them are of the St Teresa's De Cluny sisters order.

Sisters Celeste and Angelina have been working as midwives in the Lifidze area, while Sister Ines is a school teacher. The two novices are Gina Pereira who is Portuguese and (Zeda Maria Alberto) who is a Mozambican.

SOUTH AFRICA

UN Envoy Addresses Security Council on Cabinda

MB110612 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] South Africa has told the Security Council of the United Nations that it will not tolerate ANC and SWAPO activities designed as acts of violence against the people of South Africa and South-West Africa [SWA]. South Africa's ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Kurt von Schirnding, was speaking during the debate in the Security Council on SWA and the recent Cabinda incident.

He said South Africa would not hesitate to take whatever action was necessary to protect its own people and to eliminate terrorist elements intent on sowing death and destruction in the Republic and in SWA. Mr von Schirnding said South Africans would not allow themselves to be attacked with impunity. So therefore the necessary steps would be taken in self-defense. He added that South Africa was, nevertheless, convinced that the problems of the region could not and would not be solved by violence.

Referring to the Cabinda incident, Mr von Schirnding said the South African Security Forces had felt it necessary to gather intelligence on the activities of ANC and SWAPO terrorists in Angola and to consider appropriate counteraction. South Africa had disconcerting evidence that northern Angola was now the main base area for the training of ANC terrorists, who were then dispatched via other countries to South Africa. It was also clear that SWAPO was launching terrorist attacks from Angolan territory on the people of SWA.

Mr von Schirnding pointed out that it was an established principle of international law that a state may not permit or encourage in its own territory activities for the purpose of carrying out violence in the territory of another state. However, it was equally well established that a state had the right to take appropriate steps to protect its own security and territorial integrity against such acts. That way why the South African Government had repeatedly urged the Angolan Government not to permit such activities in its territory, and why the South African Security Forces had deemed it necessary to gather intelligence on the activities of ANC and SWAPO terrorists in Angola to consider appropriate action. Mr von Schirnding also reaffirmed South Africa's commitment to finding an internationally acceptable indpendence for SWA. He also defended the South African decision to allow an interim government to be set up by the Multiparty Conference of SWA. He said the people of the territory, including SWAPO, could not, however, wait indefinitely for a breakthrough in the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

Further on Envoy's Remarks

MB110820 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0744 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Excerpts] United Nations, June 11, SAPA — Although South Africa was committed to resolving its differences with its

neighbors by peaceful means, it "will not hesitate to take whatever action may be appropriate for the defence of its own people and for the elimination of terrorist elements who are intent on sowing death and destruction in our country and in our region," Mr Kurt von Schirnding told the United Nations Security Council last night. "We will not allow ourselves to be attacked with impunity. We shall take whatever steps are appropriate to defend ourselves," the South African ambassador to the UN said.

It was the first time that Mr von Schirnding had addressed the council since the recent South African commando raid into Angola. He recalled various instances when South Africa had complained to the Angolan authorities about the activities of SWAPO insurgents and ANC guerrillas in that country.

In May last year, South Africa had proposed a bilateral joint declaration that they would not allow any person or organisation to be trained or accommodated on their sovereign territory to operate against one another, or to practise violence against one another.

"South Africa has disconcerting evidence that northern Angola is now the main base area for the training of ANC terrorists who are then dispatched via other countries to the Republic. In addition, it is clear that SWAPO is still being allowed to launch terrorist attacks from Angolan territories against the people of SWA/Namibia," Mr Von Schirnding said.

In the circumstances, South African security forces "have felt it necessary to gather intelligence on the activities of the ANC and SWAPO terrorists in Angola and to consider appropriate counter-actions."

Mr von Schirnding said the "root cause" of what had occurred in Cabinda was what he termed "the Angolan Government's blatant disregard of international law in allowing and ecouraging the ANC to train and prepare for acts of violence against South Africa.

"The Angolan Government is, however, not the only culprit. This organisation and many members of this council must share the responsibility for having actively encouraged and supported the terrorist activities of the ANC and SWAPO," he said. The problems of Angola and SWA/Namibia were inextricably linked, he said, adding that South Africa supported the right of the peoples of both countries to self-determination and independence. South Africa insisted on the withdrawal of foreign forces from the region, and also believed that the problems of both countries should be solved by peaceful means through national reconciliation, rather than violence.

Explaining the new administration in Windhoek, Mr Von Schirnding said the people of the territory could not wait indefinitely for a breakthrough on the withdrawal of Cubans from Angola. Mr Von Schirnding pledged that if what he termed "a reasonable formula for genuine Cuban withdrawal from Angola" could be found, the republic would carry out its undertaking to implement the internationally agreed settlement plan for SWA/Namibia.

Concerning the internal situation in South Africa, he said that as progress was made with the resolution of problems, "our opponents become more vitriolic in their rejection of peaceful change. As we create new and authentic channels for all of the people of South Africa to deliberate together on the problems which confront us, so they propagate violence and kill, maim and intimidate the genuine representatives of the vast moderate majority of black South Africa.

"This reaction proves that our critics are not interested in rational debate and equitable reform. On the contrary, they will ultimately be satisfied only when they have utterly destroyed everything that has been created in South Africa and have replaced it with their own totalitarian alternative.

"Western states might not agree with this analysis, but I suspect that they would limply accept such an outcome in southern Africa, just as they have done in other parts of the world, shrugging their shoulders in dismay and saying how much they regret this tragic outcome."

Spokesman Says New Police Helicopters Unarmed

MB101637 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1600 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] The Department of Law and Order has made it clear that helicopters acquired by the SAP are for general crime prevention and will not be armed.

The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, announced the acquisition of the helicopters in Klerksdorp during the weekend. Today a spokesman for Mr Le Grange emphasized that the helicopters were civilian craft which would be used by the police as an eye in the sky for investigating stock thefts, tracking work, and as an aid in unrest situations. They will be equipped with loudspeakers and sirens.

The spokesman also confirmed that water cannon will be used on occasion in future. Referring to reports that these had been imported from abroad he said the water cannon were of South African design and were in fact an improvement on those used elsewhere.

Commentary Cites Failure of Arms Embargo

MB110836 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Station commentary: "Security Preparedness"]

[Text] The news that South Africa has acquired another four helicopters from abroad for use in situation of civil disorder has a special significance at a time of renewed militancy in the international climate. It is an admirable demonstration of the determination and ingenuity with which this country has overcome threats against it in the past and will certainly continue to do so in the future, and conveys a clear message that the reform program will proceed in a manner dictated by South Africans themselves, not by arm twisting efforts from outside.

In a decade or so in which the arms embargo has been in force, it has been, according to no less an authority than Dr Chester

Crocker, an utter failure. He has expressed a view that its only effect has been to turn South Africa into what he calls, an important regional military power in global terms.

The South African response to the embargo was two-pronged. It developed a local arms industry that has turned it into the 10th biggest producer in the world and a next exporter of weapons. And it set about acquiring those needs that were beyond its capacity or too expensive to produce locally by whatever means were necessary. The helicopters now purchased for security work, a major item in the boycott list, are an example of the latter approach. Inevitably, the means have at times had to be devious, involving clandestine operations, but they have been necessary, and they have shown that allies can always be found to circumvent an embargo, however comprehensive.

South Africa did not adopt that approach, or become a weapons manufacturer by choice. It responded to an international offensive, and even then, its response was directed solely at security its own position. Nevertheless, given the need to act, it has done so with an innovative thoroughness that has confounded its enemies. The country has obviously had to pay a price. Some of what is now being manufactured locally or being purchased through agents could certainly have been obtained more cheaply by directly importing weapons systems already in production in various Western countries. But, of course, the embargo was not intended to make South Africa pay a price for becoming an important regional power. The purpose was to render it vulnerable to external military pressures and internal revolutionary unrest, and in that the offensive has failed spectacularly.

Envoy to U.S. Denies Statements on Homelands

MB080552 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] South Africa's ambassador designate to the United States, Mr (Herbert Beukes), has denied that he said South Africa had made a mistake in believing that the solution to the country's political questions lay in the creation of separate homelands. He added that the allegation that he had said that the government would no longer insist on independence for homelands but would attempt to group the independent nations within South Africa in a federal system was also untrue.

These allegations were made this week in the House of Assembly by the Conservative Party member for Soutpansberg, Mr Thomas Langley, after an article to this effect appeared in an American newspaper. A Cape Town newspaper then also carried the report.

The report appeared in the United States after discussion was held about a book published by the National Party [NP] member of parliament for(Heldekruin), Dr Stoffel van de Merwe [sentence as received]. The book is on the future of blacks. Mr (Beukes) said remarks about a possible confederal system were probably translated in American context as a federal system while a reference in Dr van de Merwe's book to the fact that the NP was not afraid to acknowledge its past mistakes bore no relation to the creation of independent homelands.

Viljoen Addresses Parliament on Urban Blacks

MB101630 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] The minister of cooperation, development, and education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, says measures which give greater freedom of movement to blacks in urban areas will prepare the way for a reform system of influx control and a positive strategy of orderly urbanization.

Speaking at a joint sitting of the tricameral parliament in Cape Town, Dr Viljoen introduced the second reading of the cooperation and development amendment bill, and said the measures were not a final solution. However, he said, it was encouraging that the measures were supported by black leaders such as Chief Buthelezi of KwaZulu.

In terms of the amendment bill, blacks will no longer have to work for the same employee for 10 years to obtain Article 10 rights in terms of the Black Urban Areas Consolidation Act.

The amendment bill also provides for the required continued residence of 15 years to be shortened to 10, and to remove the necessity to have lived in one prescribed area.

ZIMBABWE

Nominations for Election Extended to 10 Jun

MB101155 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Nomination day for the common and white voters rolls in the general election has been extended until tomorrow. Announcing this at a news conference today, the minister of justice, legal, and parliamentary affairs, Comrade Edison Zvobgo said the new nomination times are as follows: Today from 1400 to 1700; tomorrow from 1000 to 1300 and from 1400 to 1700.

Comrade Zvobgo said the prime minister and the president have responded to a plea by other parties to extend the nomination day because the government is determined to have a free and fair election. Comrade Zvobgo also advised candidates who are facing transport problems to report to their nearest district administrative offices where they will be provided with transport.

ZANU-PF Officials Dismissed; Candidates Named

MB101345 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] The ZANU-PF secretary commissariat and culture, Comrade Herbert Ushewokunze, has announced the suspension of several officials from the party when allegations of financial mismanagement [as heard]. Those suspended with immediate effect are: Comrade (Makozi), ZANU-PF Mashonaland East Provincial chairman, Comrade (Sandara), provincial treasurer, and Comrade (Tarisayi Ziyambi), treasurer for the Midlands Province.

Comrade Ushewokunze has told the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation that the officials suspended in the Mashonaland East Province of the party were underpaying party workers and pocketing the rest of the money.

Comrade Ushewokunze also announced changes of the party candidates in four constituencies. Comrade (Njesanika) becomes the party's candidate for Wedza, Comrade Maurice Nyagumbo for (Zevarasse-Kwa), Comrade (Naomi Nhiwatiwa) for Makoni East, and Comrade (Mute) for Goromonzi.

Joshua Nkomo To Seek Election in Magwegwe

MB110829 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] The ZAPU leader, Dr Joshua Nkomo, will contest Magwegwe constituency in the general elections. The party's information secretary, Mr John Nkomo, told ZIANA yesterday that Dr Nkomo had to move out of the Midlands Province, which he represented in 1980 general election, because Magwegwe is his home. Dr Nkomo is 68, and his rival in Magwegwe constituency will be Comrade (Ruben Zyimoirah), a prominent businessman in the area.